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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE true and final resource of any nation is its people. Human resources are most to be conserved because they are most precious. No waste is more deplorable than the waste of human energy and no spectacle more sad than that of unused zeal, misdirected strength, and idle patriotism. A Chinese student returned from America while the United States was still at war. He had been trained as a textile engineer and was a fine product of his training. He had been offered a commission in the American army and a place as an inspector of cotton cloth purchased by the American government. He did not accept the offer. He wanted to come back to China and do his part towards the building up of his own country. He came back to China and found no place. The country could, or would, not make use of the skill and enthusiasm of this one young man. It may be said, to his honor, that he has made a place for himself. But the point is that a trained man was usable at once in America, while the same man was not usable at once in China. He had to make the very opportunity to put his training to work. In doing so he wasted about a year; and his country was the loser.

RECENTLY students who left their work to join the army of General Wu Pei-fu have been drifting back. It will be remembered that some months ago the newspapers were full of accounts of General Wu's offer to the students; and the public was informed of the departure of a large number of students from Hankow to join General Wu's army. One student who made the excursion recently has returned and gives a pathetic account of the experiences of these students. He found the students leaving Wu Pei-fu as fast as they could get away. They had been given places with the regular soldiers after having been led to believe that they would receive special training.

They were disliked and envied by the regulars and were subjected to "despising and insults", to quote this student. Of course the situation is not without its touch of humor. These students with their education and their fine ways, probably exasperated the old soldiers. A tough old campaigner under General Wu probably took great delight in showing an upstart saviour of his country just what the ordinary private soldier thought of his silk clothes and fine manners and ability to read and write. But there is more than a touch of humor in the picture. There is the sad demonstration of the waste of patriotic enthusiasm. China ought to be able to make full use of the patriotic emotions of her young men. She is losing precious stuff when she lets it go to waste. That this particular young man is not merely a victim of his own heated feelings is shown by the fact that he brought with him from Wu Pei-fu's army two disillusioned and penniless fellow-students, whose fares he paid. A student who is unselfish enough to do this is not without qualities worthy of respect. These are but two of the many examples of the waste of the human resources of China. The blame is hard to fix. If it rests upon any group of men, that group is the past and present governing class of the country. General Wu Pei-fu is probably not more at fault than others. But the intelligent men of this country should turn their attention to the problem of making these human resources count to their fullest in China. There are skill and training and enthusiasm and patriotism going to waste here simply because ways of putting them to work are not at hand. The failure to use coal and iron is a fault that lies between China and industrial development; the failure to use her men and women is a fault that lies between China and continued independent national life. The conservation of human resources is the first matter that should engage the attention of statesmen; and the waste of human resources is the loss of the nation's most precious and most perishable good. Coal can lie in the hills for another thousand years. Human life is short.

SCATTERED remnants of the old Attaman Semenoff forces have now found their way into Mongolia and are creating disturbances most probably under the direction of the Japanese. A Reuter dispatch from Tokyo dated November 12, quoted Major Okumura of the Japan War Office in denial of the participation of the Japanese in the Russian attack on Urga, but in the same interview the Major "admits that there may be a large number of Japanese roaming about the region, but these are mere wandering bands of vagrants with no claim to be Japanese." They were defeated in an engagement with the Chinese troops in the neighborhood of Urga on October 26, but have since renewed their attack. The latest report to hand confirms a rumor of reverses suffered by the Chinese on November 1. Three reasons have been given by the Chinese press for the Chinese defeat. 1. The Russians are operating under the command of Japanese veteran officers who are skillful in military tactics and who have been plotting and intriguing for years with the sole object of converting Mongolia into a Japanese province. 2. The propaganda to instigate the hatred of Mongols against the Chinese has been persistently carried on by Japanese for a number of years, and they are now beginning to reap the benefit of it as some Mongols are joining hands with the Russians in fighting the Chinese. 3. Having lost all hope of gaining control in their own country, these Russians are now fighting desperately for their last foothold. Another reason for the Chinese reverses is the unpopularity of the Chinese soldiers who, according to information from Urga, have been behaving themselves disgracefully. Being far away from the central government and being under command of an irresponsible commander they have been mistreating both Mongols and foreigners in that region. A large number of the Chinese force were killed in engagements with the Russians on October 26 and November 1. Reinforcements are now arriving in Urga, and it is hoped that they will be able to restore order among both Russian and Japanese disturbers in Chinese territory. The soldiers under the command of General Chu Chi-hsiang should be transferred from Urga to some place where they can be disciplined as the first measure of restoring Mongolian friendship for China. If Mongolia is to be free from Russian and Japanese disturbers it is necessary for the Chinese to obtain Mongol cooperation. It has been suggested that General Feng Yu-hsiang's soldiers be sent to Urga for garrison purposes. This Chinese Christian general is well known for his successful governorship. In whatever province he has been stationed he has won the support of the people by the conduct of his soldiers and by his efforts to help in useful ways. He should be able to restore the friendship of the Mongols toward China and at the same time garrison that part of the country effectively. With the vast area at his disposal, General Feng, if he is sent to Mongolia, may succeed in solving the Mongolian problem. What is especially needed is freedom of the people from military molestation. When that freedom is secured, Chinese immigrants will pour into Mongolia for colonization and will soon turn it into one of the most productive sections of China. The suggestion of appointing General Feng to replace the Anfu commander at Urga is one worthy of the government's serious consideration in view of the present situation produced by Russian and Japanese intrigue.

Correspondence

Unification by Mandate

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Since the issue on October 30, of the Mandate announcing the unification of the North and the South, many attempts, as expected, have been made by politicians who do not stand to benefit by the union of the country to frustrate the government's efforts towards bringing about a united China. These attempts must be regarded as unpatriotic acts. The most deplorable of them was made by some eight Anfu members of the Peking Parliament, who have fled to Shanghai upon the fall of their party and have since been staying in the foreign concessions and who are now carrying on a most dangerous campaign against the President and blaming him for ordering a new election of Parliament as one of the measures to bring the oppositionists to the union. They have recently circulated a telegram urging the President to resign because they said he had intimated to the Peking Parliament, which elected him the Chief Executive of China, to dissolve itself. They argued that if the Peking Parliament was organized in a legal way it could not be asked to terminate its existence by a Mandate and that if it were an illegal institution, the President whom it elected also becomes illegal and should therefore resign simultaneous with the dissolution of Parliament. The argument appears reasonable, but in reality it was not. In ordering a new election of Parliament, the President merely brought to a head the situation which had been in existence since the last summer. After the downfall of the Anfu Club, many of its members of Parliament left Peking, and thereby prevented the formation of a quorum. If the present Parliament is allowed to remain, no meeting can be held, and urgent legislative matters are unattended. The alternative naturally was to order a new election in order to break the deadlock. There must be other good reasons necessitating this move.

Any attempt to render more difficult the task of Peking to bring the two sections together is highly detrimental to national interests. Every patriotic citizen of China should give to the President and his cabinet ministers all assistance in putting the civil strife which has lasted three years to an end. The unification movement must have a leader around whom all elements working for a united China can rally, and there is none more suitable than President Hsu Shih-chang on account of his position, his influence with the northern militarists and his heading of a government more effectively organized than the so-called military government at Canton, four of whose administrative directors are not residing in its seat, whose officials are far from working in unison, and whose military officers are literally cutting each other's throat and engaged in perpetual warfare. President Hsu has of late been subject to severe criticisms. Some of them are fair and others are unfair. But what does it matter if he is criticized provided that he can bring the country together once again evolve order out of chaos, restore the prestige abroad which China once enjoyed, and rehabilitate her finances? It is to be hoped that criticisms no matter from what quarters they may come will strengthen rather than discourage the President's resolution to carry out the unification program to the end without wavering. What he has done this time is entirely correct and deserves unqualified commendation. This view expressed in *Millard's Review* a fortnight ago has since been endorsed by experienced foreign diplomats who point out "that there was much hard common sense behind the government's move, (proclaiming peace by mandate) that formal abolition of the Canton Military government, even by a defeated party, afforded a legal opportunity too good to be passed over, an opportunity opening the way for a general compromise."

Peking Patriot

Peking November, 15, 1920.

Shantung and Democracy*

BY W. C. DENNIS

IT is only natural that I should speak with some trepidation before this audience and in this presence on any phase of the Shantung question, for I not only face an audience which in large part is more familiar with the subject than I am but there is in Washington in the person of His Excellency Minister Koo, whose absence today on account of illness we so much regret, but who has been so worthily represented by Doctor Wei, one who not only knows the history of the question in all its phases as probably no one else in the world does, but who has himself both in Peking and in Paris largely made that history and by the ability and steadfastness with which he defended the just rights of China, earned the gratitude of not only of his own countrymen but of all lovers of freedom and justice everywhere.

I have, however, two qualifications for the task which I have set for myself, one negative and one positive. First, I am not in office anywhere and no government and no man except myself is responsible for any blazing indiscretions which I may be about to commit. Second, I had the privilege of watching on the ground as a sympathetic foreign observer the reaction of the Chinese Democracy to the solution of the Shantung question proposed by the negotiators at Paris.

Some Chinese and some Americans and Europeans, for whose judgment and sincerity I have great respect and who have had far greater opportunities to study China than I have, strongly hold and freely express the view that China is not ready for popular government, that the republic was proclaimed too soon, and that a return to some form of Monarchical or imperial or strong man government is a necessity if China is to have a government that can govern. I do not believe it; and over against this theory which as I have said has been held in the past by many wise and good men I venture to set for whatever it may be worth my evidence as an eyewitness of the course of events in China in 1918-1919 which led up to China's refusal to sign the treaty of Versailles.

Into the technical details of the Shantung question I do not propose to enter today. It is not necessary. I speak to the converted, and if I summarize briefly what I deem to be the main issues I do so not so much in order to argue these issues as for the purpose of showing how the Chinese people met them. These issues themselves are simple although the facts out of which they grow are complex, and difficult for the Westerner to untangle.

There is no more rhyme or reason in Japan's being in Shantung today than there would be if Great Britain or the United States were in Alsace-Loraine. Germany acquired her rights in Shantung by an act of international brigandage in comparison with which her tearing of Alsace-Loraine from the side of France

*An address delivered by Wm. C. Dennis, Former Legal Advisor to the Chinese government, at a patriotic meeting held for the celebration of China's National Holiday, at Washington, D. C., October 10, 1920.

at the end of the Franco-Prussian War was respectable. Just think how the moral sense of the world, callous as it sometimes seems to be, would resent any suggestion that Great Britain or the United States has any claim on Alsace-Loraine because they had helped to take it from Germany. Japan's claim to Germany's rights or rather "Germany's wrongs" in Shantung is just as grotesque and would I believe be universally so recognized but for two reasons. First, because many people do not understand the true facts, and second, because for the last hundred years all the great powers except the United States have fallen into such a habit of appropriating Chinese territory when they happen to want it that with both peoples and governments the faculty for recognizing mine and thine has suffered a local paralysis as applied to the Orient.

"Ship me somewhere East of Suez, where the best is like the worst" has in the past, with the honorable exception of the United States, been broadly true of the Western Powers in their dealings with China.

It has been argued that the decision of the Peace Conference in the Shantung matter could be defended as necessary for the vindication of the sanctity of treaties—the reference being to the secret exchange of notes between Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia and Japan in the early part of 1917, in which they agreed to support Japan's claims at the Conference. But this view overlooks the fact that all the applicable treaties must be considered, and that the cession of German rights to Japan is in direct violation of the provisions of the Chinese German treaty of 1898 upon which these rights rest in so far as they have any legal basis. This treaty forbids Germany to sublet the leased territory to any other power. Not all the treaties in the world secret or otherwise can legally cancel that provision without the consent of China. And that consent was never obtained in any document which received the recognition and approval of the Peace Conference. Again it is submitted with all deference that the secret notes were abrogated by the acceptance by the Allied powers and Germany of the Fourteen Points and the principles laid down in the subsequent addresses of President Wilson and in particular that they are inconsistent with that noble passage in President Wilson's Fourth of July address at Mt. Vernon in 1918 in which he demanded: "The settlement of every question whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery."

It is said that Japan will return the sovereignty over Shantung to China retaining Germany's economic rights and a residential concession. Waiving the point that this assurance as ordinarily phrased amounts to a promise to return something which Germany did not have and therefore Japan cannot have in law however rapidly she may be encroaching upon it in fact, I believe that any reasonable man who examines with his own eyes the physical situation at Tsingtao as I have, will come away with the conviction that the Japanese program already well underway will "keep the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hopes." When the proposed Japanese residential concession has become a reality it will embrace within its borders the magnificent German erected wharves, the harbor, the railroad station, the entire business district both present and potential, and in short everything necessary for the commercial mastery of the province, and its ultimate political domination. There will be practically nothing left for the much talked of International Concession, but the bathing beach, and the beach hotels will be in Japanese hands. I have seen this statement in print several times but I do not put it in quotation marks because to the best of my knowledge and belief I was the first person to make it, after a visit I paid to Tsingtao in 1918. At that time I rode for miles through country villages far outside of the present city where the property of the farmers has been expropriated against their will for some undisclosed public purpose, undoubtedly for the intended "residential concession."

Finally abandoning all legal grounds and taking refuge in something roughly analogous to the "general welfare clause" of the American Constitution we are told that Japan must have some outlet for her rapidly increasing population. We are furnished statistics to show that Japan's population is increasing at the rate of 700,000 a year, and we are painted an appealing picture of these homeless and hungry hordes seeking for land on which to earn their daily bread. The picture would be more complete even if less appealing if we were likewise told that it is useless for them to seek it in Shantung, a province which is about three times as thickly populated as France by a people with a lower standard of living than that of the Japanese. This argument should be sent to exile in Siberia.

Such in brief were the principal issues as respects Shantung before the Chinese people but China's decision was complicated by many other considerations. The Shantung clauses were embodied in the general treaty of peace which was in general satisfactory to China. In particular China looked forward hopefully to the establishment of the League of Nations which was not only in harmony with the philosophy of her people but which appeared to offer the only present hope of salvation from overwhelming external pressure aggression. China was told that the hope of the League was bound up in the acceptance of the treaty with the Shantung clauses. She was urged not to stand in the way of progress. The government weakened by civil war and in fear of foreign war with bankruptcy staring it in the face, was under pressure from all sorts of sources, both internal and external, pressure directed by both good and bad motives, and exerted in ways which it is hard for a Westerner to understand. It hesitated. It is not strange that it hesitated. But while it hesitated the people, the common people the people who we have been told are not fit to govern themselves, decided and spoke in no uncertain tones.

China is so big and populous, and so complex, measured in terms of race, of language and of history, that some people have always thought she could not be welded into a homogenous nation. And in the past pershaps it is fair to say that there had been no manifestation of national as distinct from regional public sentiment. But the Shantung issue gave China's to herself. Led by the students in the schools and universities, and not merely or mainly by the foreign educated students, but by typical Chinese students in the government and private schools of China the nation found itself. China simply came up standing as one man and the exceptions to this statement, however, distinguished they may have been in individual cases simply give point to its general correctness,

It is customary in some quarters in view of the immediate results to sneer at the Fourteen Points and the great principles annunciated in President Wilson's

address. I do not sympathise with this view. I have seen the Fourteen Points at work. President Wilson's speeches were translated into Chinese and preached from every stump and many a Chinese who could not have read them in any language has believed and profited by them. They helped to inspire the Chinese school boys to carry the firey cross all over the land, till it was caught up by the merchant classes and the people generally, till the goverment was finally forced to recognize that whether or not the voice of the people is the voice of God, when they listened to the Chinese school boy soap-box orators they were listening to their master's voice.

And when China's distinguished and patriotic delegation at Paris, after exhausting every resource of diplomacy to secure modifications of the treaty or reservations which would safe guard China's rights, finally refused, with splendid courage, to sign it they were simply recording the verdict not of a government, but of a people. Of all the nations Switzerland and China alone have had solemn referendums on the questions growing out of the treaty, China's not the less solemn because informal and extra legal. Switzerland voted to accept the League and the Chinese people informally determined to reject the German treaty in to to rather than submit to the injustice of the Shantung provisions. China's action was, of course, not to be regarded as unfavorable to the League which China afterwards joined by ratifying the Austrian treaty so that China is to be represented in that body by the same distinguished man who represented her on the committee which drew up the government, His Excellency, Minister Koo.

Two pictures stand out in my mind as I address you today as vividly as when they were first presented to my eye. One is the picture of a fine old Buddhist priest whose acquaintance I made at a lonely little rock cut temple just under the summit of one of the most picturesque and commanding peaks in the Western Hills about twenty-five miles from Peking, who so distressed with the way things were going in China that he had withdrawn permanently to this well nigh inaccessible retreat guarded on all sides but one by precipices hundreds of feet deep for meditation and contemplation. This picture stands for old China with the faults and virtues of the past. The other is that of a young student not twenty, preaching to the soldiers before the Presidential Palace on the Shantung question and driving home his arguments so forcibly that I had no trouble in understanding what he meant although I could not understand a word he said. This young student stands in my mind for New China, for Chinese Democracy, for the virtues, yes for the faults of the future, a future full of hope for China, for democracy and the world.

WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE INDEX?

THE index to Vols. IX, X, XI, XII of Millard's Review is now in process of publication. It will be issued only to those persons making written application for same. There is no charge. Orders must be received before December 1, 1920.

Address

MILLARD'S REVIEW

SHANGHAI

Japan and A Monroe Doctrine for Asia

BY ORRIN KEITH

ONE of the favorite pleas of Japan in extenuation of her activities on the Asiatic mainland is that she is but following the lead of America in establishing a "Monroe Doctrine" for her part of the world. The inference is double. To those who approve the Monroe Doctrine, Japan insists that they should on the same ground approve her actions in Asia. To those who claim that Japan's acts are aggressive in character, she replies that the Monroe Doctrine is also aggressive.

In its relations with its weaker neighbors, a strong state has three general courses of action open to it. It may encroach upon them, leave them to their fate, or cooperate with them in defending themselves from the aggressions of others. We have in modern history many examples of the first course, a few of the second, and so far but one of the third.

Asia and Africa are the theaters of the first form of international activity. This activity has ranged from forcible conquest, through the less brazen forms of the protectorate and advisor system, to the subtle establishment of spheres of influence. The excuse, at least in later years, has invariably been the necessity of establishing order and protecting nationals resident in the weaker country. The underlying motive has as invariably been the economic advantages which accrue to the interested Power. This encroachment of the powerful nations upon the weak has come to be known as the exercise of international eminent domain—the right of a powerful nation for reasons satisfactory to itself to establish such control over a weaker nation as will result in economic benefit to the nationals of the entering nation.

Great Britain has been the leading exponent of this form of international activity. A large share of Africa and most of southern Asia have been brought under her sway. France has followed the same course with some measure of success. Russia was stopped by her own disintegration. Italy has recently adopted it in Africa with results yet to be seen. Belgium and Holland have indulged themselves in a small way. Germany tried and failed. So it is that the two great continents of Asia and Africa and all the islands of the sea have, except for comparatively small areas, come under the domination, political and economic, of the great European Powers.

South America is the one great undeveloped field which has not succumbed. Surely it is as fair a field as any. Its resources are as great. Its climate is even more favorable to European colonization. Yet, with minor exceptions, its people for better or worse govern themselves. This has not been due to any lack of covetousness upon the part of the acquisitive powers. Nor has it been due to the inherent power of resistance of the peoples of the country. South America is today its own master because of the Monroe Doctrine of the United States.

Toward the territories of Africa and Asia the United States has in the past adopted the second course of action, that of indifference. Toward the countries of Central and South America her attitude has been embodied in the so-called Monroe Doctrine, Originally this doctrine was no more than a statement that any attempt upon the part of the autocracies of Europe to impose their system of government upon the new-born democracies of America would be considered as an act unfriendly to the United States.

That it was in fact the expression of a deeper policy is evidenced by the indefiniteness of its extent and the various uses to which it has been put since its first enunciation.

This deeper policy is the third of the three possible courses of action. It is the policy of cooperation with the less powerful states of America in their efforts to save themselves from the encroachments of the acquisitive Powers of Europe. Originally formulated at the instance of Great Britain, it never was other than the expression of America's determination to pursue such a policy of cooperation. This Great Britain herself learned full well in the Venezuela matter. Germany found it a reality in the same waters, and France, even earlier, was forced to relinquish her ambitions in Mexico. Other nations have not cared to test it.

The policy in itself is an entirely disinterested one. It is in no sense an infringement upon the sovereignty of the lesser nations, despite the mouthings of some Latin-America dictators who found it interfered with their own schemes to betray their countries for their own profit. The only limitation upon the free action of the states concerned is that they shall not sell themselves into perpetual bondage. Those who argue that such a limitation is a breach of sovereignty are of the same school as the learned judges who held that an eight-hour law for women was a limitation of the right of contract.

The limitation of sovereignty, if there is one, is inherent in the relative powers of the small states and the states who would encroach upon their territories. If imperial Germany, for instance, had set out to establish a protectorate over Brazil, and the United States had assisted in thwarting the imperial ambitions, the limitation of Brazil's sovereignty would have arisen, not from the action of the United States, but from Brazil's inherent weakness as compared with Germany. The entrance of the United States would have served only to balance this inherent weakness and thus preserve the sovereignty of Brazil.

Nevertheless, the practical working out of this policy does entail an occasional breach of the sovereignty of a small nation. The policy of protection may be used by some one of the smaller states as a shield behind which it may try to escape the performance of its just obligations. Or its internal affairs may become so unsettled as to become a menace to other nations and thus require intervention. The protecting nation, having forbidden other powers to intervene, must of necessity undertake the task itself. This is a violation of sovereignty but the offending nation has already forfeited its right to unlimited control of its own affairs, and the rest is simply a choice between permanent intervention by an acquisitive power on the eminent domain theory or temporary intervention by a disinterested power under the cooperation theory.

The Monroe Doctrine as the expression of America's determination to cooperate with her weaker neighbors is not, therefore, in any sense an aggressive policy. It is the nearest approach the world has yet made to a disinterested and sincere international relationship between great Powers and small nations. It is the one hope for the self-development of the small nations of the earth. It is the one international attitude which works toward world peace instead of away from it.

The United States has not, however, always been true to this policy. She, too, has been guilty of international aggression. Under the urge of national development she has extended her territory to the Pacific at the expense of Mexico. But this aggression was no part nor parcel of the Monroe Doctrine. Whatever may be said in extenuation; however, impossible restoration at the present time may be; the acquisition of California and its neighboring territory was conquest pure and simple.

Those who cite Nicaragua, Haiti and San Domingo as additional aggressions of the United States, however, lay their sincerity open to question. The activities of the United States in those countries is confined to police duties which are the corollary of cooperative attitude and which are inherent in the Monroe Doctrine. In none of these cases is their any encouragement for the entry of nationals nor is there any instance of the acquisition of economic privileges differing in any degree from those which all the world enjoys.

The Monroe Doctrine, therefore, or rather the larger international policy of which it is the expression so far as the United States is concerned, may be characterized as the antithesis of the doctrine of international eminent domain. It is more. It is the negation of that doctrine. The theory of international eminent domain is that the strong nation may take what it will from the weak. The theory of the Monroe Doctrine is that the weak nation is as much entitled to its possessions as is the strong. One is the reign of force, in which the weak are relentlessly crushed under the heel of the strong: the other is the reign of law in which all so conduct themselves as to protect the life of even the weakest member.

To those who are familiar with Japan's activities on the Asiatic continent, her insincerity in describing these activities as an attempt to establish an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" is apparent. It may well be that she went to war with China in 1894 to prevent China from granting rights to European nations which would in a measure threaten Japan. But an unexpectedly easy victory went to her head. Not content to exclude Europe from additional Asiatic territory, she demanded the territory for herself. The policeman drives off the robber and then tells the victim that he must turn his property over to the policeman so that he will not be attacked again.

In this particular instance the thief brought up his "gang" and compelled the self-styled policeman to leave the property in the hands of the victim so they might have another chance at it. So Liaotung was not ceded to Japan by China and so also, before many months had passed it was in European hands. This was too much for Japan. She lay low and prepared. Ten years later she was ready, She struck and she struck hard. She drove Russia well back into Manchuria. And where she had forced the Russians out she herself stepped in. So far as China was concerned, so far as Korea was concerned, the result of the Russo-Japanese war was to substitute Japanese aggression for Russian aggression.

This action on the part of Japan was natural. It was human. It may be defended on grounds of expediency and even of fancied necessity, But it is not a Monroe Doctrine—for Asia or anywhere else. It is international eminent domain of the most brazen type. Japan who is strong takes from Korea and China who are weak. The fact that she had to expel another Power to get the spoil may be a justification from the point of view of eminent domain but it is no justification whatever from the point of view of international justice. The United States stood ready to fight France over Mexico and later to fight Great Britain or Germany over Venezuela. If she had been forced to fight she would not have expected Mexico or Venezuela to pay the bills by the cession of territory or economic rights. Because she was strong she did not have to fight. Japan was not

thought to be strong enough to maintain a Monroe Doctrine for Asia. Her war with Russia was the price she had to pay for the recognition of her strength.

Victorious over Russia, assured of recognition as a world power, Japan was faced with the necessity for choosing her course in international affairs. Her old policy of isolation had been abandoned for all time so the choice must be between international eminent domain and international justice. She could range herself either with the powers who asserted and exercised the right to take the territory and control the governments of the lesser nations, or she could take her place with the one great Power which had declared against such aggression.

Japan made her choice and even a glance at the Far East today is sufficient to show what that choice was. The Japanese flag in Liaotung, Korea, Manchuria, Eastern Mongolia, Shantung and all Siberia east of Baikal tells only too plainly where Japan chose to stand. She deliberately turned from a course of international justice which would have meant unlimited wealth and influence in the future to a course of international depredation.

However much Japan's friends may regret her choice, she will find many who will commend her for her "common sense" in recognizing that this is not an idealistic world and in taking what she can while the taking is good. Her old leaders seem content with the results of their policy and insist upon continuing it. But let it be done if it must be done as a practical thing in a materialistic world where success in justification, and drop once and for all the cant that this policy is an idealistic attempt to establish an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine. Ideals should be left to idealists.

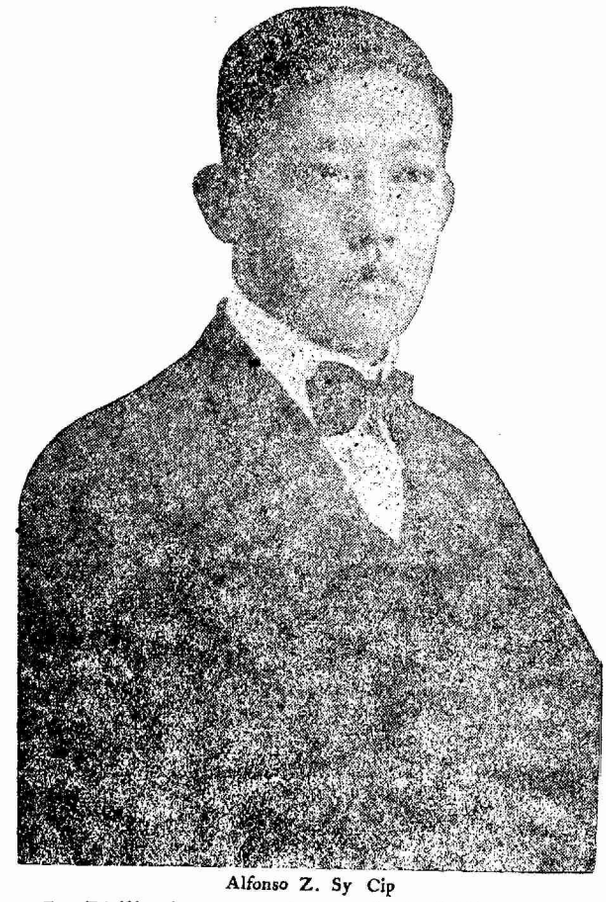
Chinese Control 85 Percent of Philippine Trade

BY ROY C. BENNETT

Out of the period of financial stringency through which the Philippines in common with all the world is passing, Chinese mercantile interests are expected to emerge in absolute solvency. Chinese merchants probably have 85 per cent of the trade of the Philippines in their hands, a natural result both of their business acumen and the centuries of close commercial relations existing between the Philippines and China. Of late, Japanese merchants have been establishing themselves and bringing in Japanese goods; but from this competition the Chinese have nothing to fear. They handle better goods in better manner and their ramifications throughout the islands make them big dealers in raw products—the basis of the export trade.

Mr. Sy Cip is manager for Siy Cong Bieng and Company, wealthy Chinese importers and exporters, rice millers and Merchants and shipowners of Manila. He takes an optimistic view of the business and financial situation in the Philippines, as it affects Chinese interests. "If there are any failures, they will be of little consequence," Mr. Sy Cip says.

They have not stocked heavily in textiles, and as a consequence they believe that their losses on the generally declining market will be small. They expect less business during the latter half of the 1920 and the first half of 1921 than was offered in the previous year, but enjoying the benefit of earlier profits, they say they are prepared for this period of depression. On the whole, they are most optimistic; and in the movement for the national resuscitation of China, Chinese in the Philippines expect to aid personally and financially,



Alfonso Z. Sy Cip

In Philippine exports, trade is falling off. The tobacco crop was large but the market is dull; the crop will be bought at a low figure. Hemp continues (up to October 31) to be in little demand, and producers are taking lower prices, but still making fair profits. At the primary points Chinese are the buyers almost exclusively. The sugar crop is estimated at four million piculs; although sugar is lower than it has been for a long time, the trade will yield the usual merchants' profits. Planters require loans of twenty million pesos to harvest, mill and market the crop.

Chinese importers are bringing in large shipments of rice from Saigon and Hongkong and making fair profits on the turn-over, while the crop locally is a big one and will be handled by Chinese merchants and millers. Rough rice will probably be purchased at four pesos the cavan. The demand for imports keeps up, but the per capita circulation of currency has been reduced to fourteen pesos. Barter will increase at the primary points. Will the Chinese provincial merchants be able to offer long credit, againts crops, and to move their import stocks? Above all other merchants the Chinese say they will be. Their assets are in more liquid form than are those of merchants who have been importing textiles heavily, although the Chinese are not altogether clear of the charge of speculation on the market.

Through extending the activities of the China Banking Corporation, the largest stockholder in which is the wealthiest merchant in the Far East, Oci Tjoc, banker and merchant of Amoy, Chinese in the Philippines are planning to enter the import field on a wider, more direct scale. They plan to buy cooperatively direct from manufacturers in Europe and the United States. The American manager of the banking corporation said, "this step is logical and inevitable. It will give Chinese merchants a broader view of market tendencies and put them in possession of stocks at lower prices, as well as insure more constant and adequate shipments."

In like manner it is proposed to extend the exchange activities of the corporation, to clear bills covering Chinese trade in Java, Borneo, Korea and other points as well as the Philippines. It is declared that the capital devoted to banking will be increased as may be necessary. Branches, in preference to mere agencies, are to be established throughout the Far East. Dee C. Chuan, wealthy lumber mill owner and dealer, president of the China Banking Corporation, is in China now, not only in his own interest but for the purpose of making a report to Manila as to points for branches of the banking corporation. The secret of Chinese mercantile success in the islands is varied interests and liquid assest.

Manila, November ?. 1920.

The Chinese Government Banks and the Ninth Year Loan

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

MR. Chang Kia-ngau, Vice-Governor of the Bank of China, expresses his belief that the position of his institution as well as that of the Bank of Communications will be considerably strengthened next spring when the moratorium will be lifted through the issue of the Ninth Year short term domestic bonds of $60,000,000 which are now placed on the market. The Moratorium was declared in may 1916, and since then, the Chinese government banks, Mr. Chang states, have suffered from its serious effects. Some of the bad effects according to the Vice-Governor are:

1. A blow to the reputation of the two government banking institutions. Although specie payment only on the Peking notes has been suspended, the whole financial credit of the banks have been affected and their progress retarded.

2. A stimulus to speculation: The price of the Peking notes of the two banks fluctuates so much that it encourages speculation. Many merchants have been turned into gamblers, dealing in depreciated notes in large quantities and neglecting their proper business. This speculation impairs China's commercial morality.

3. A drain on the national treasury: The Ministry of Finance, when lacking in funds, has resorted to loans from Chinese banks. Loans are usually made in notes. The rate of interest is high. The banks manipulate the rate of exchange in such a way as to benefit themselves at the expense of the government and public. Statistics show that loans in notes made to the government amounted to $24,000,000 and that the government has suffered a loss of $2,500,000 through the manipulation of the note price by the banks. If such practices continue losses to be sustained by the government might easily be doubled or even trebled in one or two years.

To remedy the situation which rapidly grew from bad to worse, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, says Vice-Governor Chang, requested the Ministry of Finance to issue the Seventh Year bonds to repay the loans the government had secured from them and thereby enable them to get on their feet again. Their request was complied with, and a part of the loans was repaid. In consequence the note value rose. But since the amount of the Seventh Year bonds was far less than that of the debts due to the banks by the government and also far less than that of the Peking notes of the banks circulated on the market, the attempt was a failure. The evil of speculation and other evils continued.

Last spring, the scheme of issuing more government bonds to raise the Moratorium, continued Mr. Chang, was again proposed. On account of the opposition of the Anfu party, it was pigeon-holed. In the summer the Anfu politicians were driven out of power, and a new cabinet was formed. The new Minister of Finance, determined to begin the reorganization of national finances, took up the banks' proposal and put it into effect. The arrangement between the government and the banks for the issue of the Ninth Year domestic loan has been set forth in detail in the following six regulations approve by the cabinet:

1. Out of the amount of $60,000,000 of national bonds to be issued, $36,000,000 shall be handed over to the Public Loan Bureau for sale to the public ($24,000,000 of which is to be used to redeem the notes of the Bank of China and $12,000,000 the notes of the Bank of Communications). In future no allowance shall be given for the issue of non-convertible notes. The remaining $24,000,000 worth of bonds shall be retained by the Ministry of Finance to redeem the Peking notes in its possession.

2. All the redeemed notes shall be destroyed in the presence of officers to be deputed by the two banks, the Ministry of Finance, the Auditing Board and the Chamber of Commerce.

3. The Bank of China and the Bank of Communications shall be required to submit a report to the government and the Loan Bureau showing the amount of notes issued, the amount of notes on deposit and also the amount of notes in their possession so that these figures may be published for the information of the public.

4 At the time of issuing the ninth year bonds, the government issued a cabinet order declaring its proceeds to be used for reorganizing the national finances. The issue of the loan began on October 1, 1920, and will end on January 31, 1921. After next January no more bonds of the ninth year loan shall be offered for sale nor will the rates be quoted for the depreciated Peking notes of the two banks. After the issue of the loan has been closed the bonds unsold shall be handed over to the two banks to be kept by them proportionately to meet the requirements as mentioned in the 6th. regulation.

5 All holders of Peking notes and depositors of same, who do not desire to purchase the bonds with their notes may exchange their notes for cash deposit receipts or certificates at the two banks. The rate of interest for these cash deposits and the period of repayment, which shall be made in instalments, are to be similar to what is prescribed for the loan.

6. The regulations governing the convertible notes promulgated by the government shall be followed by the two banks in the future issue of their notes.

Some investors, Mr. Chang learns, are skeptic about the soundness of the security for the loan. The amount of customs surplus revenue, they point out, is not sufficient for the repayment of the principle and interest of the loan, because (1) the Customs revenue has already been pledged as security for several other loans, and (2) because the meager sum of the surplus may be easily reduced to a minimum by a slight increase in the price of gold. This contention appears to be true, but a glance at the actual figures will tell a different story and throw

more light on the situation, says Vice-Governor Chang. He gives the following tables in explanation:

Table I—Comparative figures of Customs revenue collected from 1916 to 1919:

1916	Hk. Tls. 37,764,000	@ 39.81	=£6,726,274
1917	38,189,000	@ 51.81	=£8,242,167
1918	36,345,000	@ 63.44	= 9,604,454
1919	40,060,000	,,	= 14,500,000

Table II—Amounts of loans and other items paid annually from the Customs revenue:

1.	British-German Loan £3,998,928—H. K. Tls	13,329,760
2.	Franco-Russian Loan 21,000,000—	3,181,826
3.	Boxer indemnity	9,515,200
4.	The Liao Ho Construction Fund	600,000
	Total	26,626,000

(Various exchanges here quoted are based on the latest market reports.)

From the above, it will be seen, says Mr. Chang, that a sum of Taels 13,000,000 will be still left after deducting the amounts mentioned in the foregoing Even if the London exchadge should rise to 4 s, there would still be a surplus of more than Taels 5,000,000, an equivalent of $8,000,000. Such sudden rise of exchange can hardly be soon expected. Moreover the revised tariff system and the annual increase of the volume of trade, argues the Vice-Governor of the Bank of China, will add immensely to the customs revenue. Hence the customs surplus would be increased rather than decreased. These figures assure us, in Mr. Chang's opinion, that it will be more than sufficient for the repayment of both the principle and interest of the present loan.

With the raising of the Moratorium through the sale of the 9th year domestic bonds, the Bank of China, Mr. Chang believes, will recover its credit and increase the volume of its business. The Moratorium has been affecting it seriously. Had it not been for the suspension of the specie payment of notes, the Bank, states Mr. Chang, could have done much more business than is given in the following figures:

Table I. Deposits.

1916	$113,527,000.00
1917	148,564,000.00
1918	150,033,000.00
1919	181,534,000.00

Table II. Loans.

1916	$101,721,000.00
1917	139,229,000.00
1918	143,402,000.00
1919	184,003,000.00

Table III. Drafts sold.

1916	$141,880,000.00
1917	177,531,000,00
1918	183,271,000.00
1919	186,702,000.00

Appended is an official translation of the annual report of Mr. Chang's Bank for 1919, which on account of Anfu opposition was not approved by shareholders' meeting for publication until this Summer.

Liabilities and Assets

At the closing of the acconnts for the year 1919, the grand total of Liabilities was $313,974,839.22 and that of Assets was $317,431,172.43. In comparision with the figures for the preceeding year, there is shown an increase of $45,541,482.96 in Liabilities and $45,207,804.99 in Assets. The Net Profits for the year 1919 were $3,456,333.21, showing a decrease of $333,677.97 as compared with that of 1918.

Balance Sheet, December 31, 1919

Liabilities		*Assets*	
Capital Subscribed..	$ 60,000,000.00	Capital Uncalled...	$ 47,720,200.00
Reserve Fund.....	4,116,772.21	Fixed Loans.....	41,142,672.27
Reserve against Bad Debts and Loss Exchange.....	3,679,251.00	Short Term Loans	142,909,420.65
Fixed Deposits.....	35,663,714.28	Government Securities & Sundry Investments.....	10,632,517.01
Current Deposits...	145,796,145.27	Bank Premises, Furnitures, etc..	2,886,753.33
Drafts Issued.....	3,038,868.07	Preliminary Expenses.....	119,570.92
Notes in Circulation.....	61,680,088.39	Cost of Bank-Notes Printing..	1,359,073.42
Net Profit for the Year 1919.....	3,456,333,21	Reserve against Notes in Circulation (X).....	61,680,088.39
		Cash in Hand...	8,980,879.44
	$317,431,172.43		$317,431,172.43

(X) Actual Cash. $31,399,125.29
Against Security guaranteed by Ministry of Finance....$30,280,963.10

Profit and Loss Account

Loss		*Profit*	
To General Expenses.	$3,464,715.85	By Balance from last Account	$ 291,126.03
,, Depreciation of Bank Premises, Furnitures, etc.....	316,532.47	,, Profit on Exchange	1,411,683.25
,, Preliminary Expenses written off..	48,698.52	,, Interest.....	5,497,508.71
,, Cost of Note-Printing written off	139,252.35	,, Sundry Profits.....	225,214.41
,, Net Profit for the Year ending 31st December, 1919...	3,456,333.21		
	$7,425,532.40		$7,425,532.40

Total Operations

The total operations of the Bank in 1919 amounted to $18,125,591,154.79 which shows an increase of $1,115,391,398.89 as compared with those for the preceeding year. Details are as follows:—

Name.	Receipts.	Payments.
Head Office.....	$1,741,655,776.62	$1,741,655,776.62
Peking Branch	1,406,429,231.60	1,405,686,371.44
Tientsin Branch	853,714,563.38	853,113,919.13
Shanghai Branch	1,362,778,409.46	1,362,142,782.70
Hankow Branch.....	283,396,961.92	281,707,393.52
Nanking Branch	453,102,294.82	452,510,357.76
Tsinan Branch.....	283,937,139 07	283,361,089.56
Kaifeng Branch	34,416,045.86	34,095,760.46
Changchun Branch	948,237,891.74	944,313.355.46
Mukden Branch	278,106,015.72	276.952,246.00
Foochow Branch	94,028,353.32	93,716,917.53
Hongkong Branch	307,914,485.16	307,640,597 51
Hangchow Branch.....	300,389,732.64	299,126,393.72
Taiyuanfu Branch	62,858,090.61	62,740,118.05
Chungking Branch	149,135,371.04	147,602,436.69
Kweiyangfu Branch.....	24,661,355.82	23,288,609.29
Sianfu Branch	3,430,694.69	3,421,742.90
Nanchang Branch.....	211,295,214.30	210,602,034,97
Wuhu Branch	133,022,851.91	132,816,601.61
Changsha Branch	38,015,299.65	37,565,909.44
Kalgan Branch	100,715,695.69	100,209,265.41
	$9,071,241,475.02	$9,054,349,679.77

Cash Receipts and Payments

The total Receipts for the Year 1919, amounting to $2,136,423,241.69, and that of Payments to $2,120,053,099.71, are detailed as follows:—

Name	Receipts	Payments
Peking Branch	$ 357,753,915.65	$ 357,315,994.67
Tientsin Branch	19,547,121.66	18,946,477.40
Shanghai Branch.....	957,832,885.71	957,197,258.95
Hankow Branch.....	116,435,811.71	114,746,243.31
Nanking Branch.....	52,378,101.57	52,024,379.39
Tsinan Branch	78,003,776.37	77,427,726.86
Kaifeng Branch	6,919,943.15	6,599,657.75
Changchun Branch.....	120,952,962.00	118,238,627.38
Mukden Branch	171,043,191.06	168,679,219.58
Foochow Branch	32,834,764.72	32,523,328.93
Hongkong Branch	53,815,741.74	53,541,850.47
Hangchow Branch	41,254,548.62	39,999,955.84
Taiyuanfu Branch.....	9,447,396.90	9,329,424.34
Chungking Branch.....	29,963,045.02	28,430,110.67
Kweiyangfu Branch	9,081,681.27	7,708,934.79
Sianfu Branch	76,168 45	67,077.06
Nanchang Branch.....	19,003,728.29	18,334,298.80
Wuhu Branch.....	23,934,961.22	23,728,710.92
Changsha Branch	11,110,511.50	10,661,121.29
Kalgan Branch.....	25,032,985.08	24,552,701.31
	$2,136,423,241.69	$2,120,053,099.71

Bank Notes—Issue

The amount of Bank Notes issued and withdrawn and the balance of notes in circulation at the end of the year 1919, are detailed as follows:—

Amount issued.....	$245,337,926.17
Amount withdrawn.....	183,657,837.78
Balance in circulation at the end of the year.....	$ 61,680,088.39

These figures, compared with those of the preceeding year, show increases of $12,269,050.61 in the amount issued, $2,759,261.47 in the amount withdrawn and $9,509,789.14 in the balance in circulation.

The variations in the amount of notes in circulation are as follows:—

Maximum.....	$61,731,197.68
Minimum.....	41,823,744.93

Compared with the figures of 1918, there is a decrease of $11,621,350.80 in the Maximum and $5,308,768.19 in the Minimum circulation.

Amount of notes in circulation for the first half-year... $ 7,171,248,461.60
Amount of notes in circulation for the second half year $ 8,214,070.386.84

Amount of notes in circulation for the whole year·····$15,385,318,848.44

The average circulation for each day (291 business days) is $52,870,-511.51. Compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year, it shows a decrease of $9,236,911.96.

Reserve Fund Against Notes-issued

Reserve for Notes issued up to the end of the year.....$61,680,088.39
In Actual Cash 31,399,125.29
Reserve against Convertible Notes.....$27,676,508.35
Reserve against Non-Convert' Notes... 3,722,616.94
In Securities..... $30,280,963.10
Reserve against Convertible Notes.....$12,020,505.93
Reserve against Non-Convert' Notes... 18,260,457.17

The Cash Reserves for Notes, as compared with those of the preceeding year, show an increase of $10,252,316.06, (an increase of $8,439,-526.71 in the Reserve against the Convertible Notes and $1,812,789.35 in the Reserve against the Non-Convertible Notes) while the Reserves in Securities show a decrease of $742,526.92 (an increase of $4,029,466.93 in the Reserve against the Convertible Notes and a decrease of $4,771,993.85 in the Reserve against the Non-Convertible Notes).

The total Reserve both in Cash and Securities show an increase of $9,509,789.14.

Fixed Deposits

The total of Fixed Deposits during the year 1919 was $226,752,539.18 and that of withdrawal was $191,088,824.90. The balance outstanding at the end of the year Was $35,663,714.28. In comparison with the figures of the previous year, the amount of Fixed Deposits is increased by $103,046,170.37, withdrawals by $95,766,627.36 and balances by $7,279,543.01.

The details of Fixed Deposits with Head Office and Various Branches are shown as follows :

	Amount Received.	Amount Withdrawn.	Amount outstanding at the end of the year 1919.
Head Office .....$	2,552,777.03	$ 2,380,777.03	$ 172,000.00
Peking Branch.....	193,491,560.81	168,547,955.33	24,943,605.48
Tientsin Branch.....	5,094,747.53	3,559,993.33	1,534,754.20
Shanghai Branch.....	3,653,692.46	1,767,785,08	1,885,907.38
Hankow Branch.....	2,207,215.58	1,290,155.32	917,060.26
Nanking Branch.....	1,352,052.44	878,764.37	473,288.07
Tsinan Branch	1,447,868.92	957,820.15	490.048.77
Kaifeng Branch.....	612,813.09	346,472.38	266,340.71
Changchun Branch..	1,264,549.07	1,040,070.67	224,478.40
Mukden Branch.....	805,092.01	720,817.73	84,274.28
Foochow Branch ...	405,133.79	137,252.92	267,880.87
Hongkong Branch	9,385,599.73	6,294,206.64	3,091,393.09
Hangchow Branch	1,021,981.74	833,242.05	188,739.69
Taiyuanfu Branch...	657,108.35	403,358.31	253,750.04
Chungking Branch	270,282.88	76,700.00	193,582.88
Kweiyangfu Branch	176,419.88	83,013.03	93,406.85
Sianfu Branch	51,423.93	23,606.33	27.817,60
Nanchang Branch...	1,001,318.10	945,558.54	55,759.56
Wuhu Branch	761,101.85	441,387.85	318,714.00
Changsha Branch...	72,815.44	60,731.00	12,084.44
Kalgan Branch.....	467,984.55	299,156.84	168,827.71
Total	$226,752,539.18	$191,088,824.90	$ 35,663,714.28

Current Deposits

The total of Current Deposits received during the year 1919 was $3,815,373,051.11 and that of withdrawals was $3,669,576,905.84. The palance outstanding at the end of the year was $145,796,145.27. In combarison with the figures of the previous year the amount of Current Deposits received is increased by $2,502,078,613.86, withdrawals by $2,478,822,-868.05 and balance by $23,255,745.81.

It is hereby noted that since the suspension of the specie payments of their notes which is still continuing to the present day, our branches in Peking, Chunking and Canton have kept their Notes and Cash in two separate accounts. At the end of this year when the accounts were closed, the amount of Notes and Cash either oversold or over-bought that appeared under the heading "Exchange" was entered into the items of Sundry Creditors or Sundry Debtors in order to square the accounts. These two transfers represent a large item of funds. In addition, there is another item known as the "Temporary Deposits" into which all the Savings collected from the Staff as well as the Unpaid Dividends had been entered. This account was again subdivided into three headings as follows:—

(a) The Ordinary Current Deposits.
(b) The Exchange Accounts which have been changed into deposits from the different branches that have suspended the Cash Payments of their notes and the Temporary Deposits of all Branches.
(c) The Savings and Unpaid Dividends as well as Letter of Credits.

Note is also made that all the items that appeared under (c) heading were not included in the Deposit Accounts as shown in the Report of the Bank for the final year.

(a) Current Deposits.

The total of (a) Current Deposits received during the year 1919 was $3, 216, 498, 705. 73 and that of withdrawals was $3, 113, 649,-676.92. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was $102, 849, 028. 81. Details are as follows:-

Name	Amount received	Amount withdrawn	Amount outstanding at the end of the year.
Head Office	$1,394,982,447.12	$1,382,481,480.56	$ 12,500,966.56
Peking Branch	217,588,498.25	195,727,226.09	21,861,272.16
Tientsin Branch	467,311,363.64	462,272,020.91	5,039,342.73
Shanghai Branch	319,879,525.52	312,279,039.96	7,600,487.56
Hankow Branch	45,869,884.15	43,495,904.01	2,373,980.14
Nanking Branch	76,865,830.45	73,208,617.24	3,657,213.21
Tsinan Branch	69,612,435.41	65,610,329.06	4,002,106.35
Kaifeng Branch	3,868,534.20	3,368,983.93	499,550.27
Changchun Branch.....	259,046,070.48	252,516,448.59	6,529,621.89
Mukden Branch	69,913,724.32	60,067,577.66	9,846,146.66
Foochow Branch	15,206,955.19	13,748,211.45	1,458,743.74
Hongkong Branch	46,006,994.01	38,278,662.01	7,728,332.00
Hangchow Branch	52,295,748.11	47,694,506.49	4,601,241.62
Taiyuanfu Branch	7,442,206.56	6,975,006.10	467,200.46
Chungking Branch	36,026,773.67	27,845,521.60	8,181,252.07
Kweiyangfu Branch	6,607,166.16	5,565,586.60	1,041,579.56
Sianfu Branch	113,991.43	25,833.32	88,158.11
Nanchang Branch	87,365,765.59	85,267,831.20	2,097,934.39
Wuhu Branch	21,391,082.33	19,988,484.31	1,402,598.02
Changsha Branch	5,031,021.58	4,554,511.57	476,510.01
Kalgan Branch	14,072,687.56	12,677,896.26	1,394,791.30
Total	$3,216,498,705.73	$3,113,649,676.92	$102,849,028.81

(b) Current Deposits.

The total of (b) Current Deposits received during the year 1919 was $595,487,150.65 and that of withdrawals was $552,713,766,18. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was $42,773,384.47. Details are as follows :—

Name	Amount received	Amount withdrawn	Amount outstanding at the end of the year
Head Office.....	$ 5,491,496.56	$ 3,763,339.00	$ 1,728,157.56
Peking Branch.....	108,517,081.68	82,051,919.17	26,465,162.51
Tientsin Branch'...	19,970,587.67	19,830,509.38	140,078.29
Shanghai Branch...	319,406,704.95	315,316,329.73	4,090,375.22
Hankow Branch...	4,840,203.79	4,750,123.96	90,079.83
Nanking Branch ...	20,836,306.43	20,653,295.59	183,010.84
Tsinan Branch.....	19,255,657.04	18,369,308.14	886,348.90
Kaifeng Branch....	2,148,530.63	2,079,911.34	68,619.29
Changchun Branch	22,613,375.05	21,826,433.06	786,941.99
Mukden Branch ...	8,843,018.03	8,310,970.80	532,0 47.23
Foochow Branch ...	4,824,541.87	4,718,586.04	105,955.83
Hongkong Branch.	12,370,665.96	11,283,088.07	1,087,577.89
Hangchow Branch.	14,533,504.92	14,331,517.33	201,987.59
Taiyuanfu Branch..	2,695,815.72	2,487,426.04	208,389.68
Chungking Branch	8,255,504.86	2,792,220.51	5,463,284.35
Kweiyangfu Branch	610,248.13	538,408.34	71,839.79
Sianfu Branch.....	103,654.03	92,317.24	11,336.79
Nanchang Branch..	7,630,816.56	7,381,420.82	249.395.74
Wuhu Branch.....	6,434,990.98	6,281,575.31	153,415.67
Changsha Branch ..	1,717,670.88	1,695,022.65	22,648.23
Kalgan Branch	4,386,774.91	4,160,043.66	226, 731.25
Total	$595,487,150.65	$552,713,766.18	$42,773,384.47

(c) Current Deposits

The total of (c) Current Deposits received during the year 1919 was $3,387,194.73 and that of withdrawals was $3,213,462.74. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was $173,731.99. Details are as follows:—

Name	Amount received.	Amount withdrawn.	Amount outstanding at the end of the year.
Head Office..... $	2,826,258.31	$ 2,652,526.32	$ 173,731.99
Tientsin Branch...	206.96	206.96	.....
Shanghai Branch..	522,300.00	522,300.00	.....
Hankow Branch..	2,300.00	2,300.00	.....
ChangchunBranch	26,177.38	26,177.38	.....
Hongkong Branch.	6,666.67	6,666.67	.....
Chnngking Branch	271.06	271.06	.....
Nanchang Branch.	1,014.35	1,014.35	.....
Wuhu Branch.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
Total..... $	3,387,194.73	$ 3,213,462.74	$ 173,731.99

Fixed Loans

The total Fixed Loans in 1919 amounted to $41,142,672.27, showing an increase of $11,554,363.57 as compared with the figures for 1918. Of the said amount $4,195,399.68 was advanced to the Ministry of Finance, $14,450,245.40 to the Provincial Departments of Finance and $22,497,027.19 to other parties. In comparison with the figures for the previous year the amount advanced to the Ministry of Finance is increased by $1,675,193.73, to the Provincial Departments by $381,149.55 and to other parties by $9,498,020.29. The details are as follows:—

Names	Amount advanced to Ministry of Finance	Amount advanced to Provincial Depart' of Fina'	Amount advanced to other parties.
Head Office	$ 214,285.71		$ 956,117.98
Peking Branch	1,790,000.00		1,999,700.99
Tientsin Branch	101,351.55	$1,558,000.00	1,049,642.08
Shanghai Branch		50,675.67	5,926,401.32
Hankow Branch		112,500.00	913,130.42
Nanking Branch			1,959,805.64
Tsinan Branch		500,000.00	1,222,837.74
Kaifeng Branch		418,324.61	114,354.80
Changchun Branch		1,850,000.00	1,576,021.01
Mukden Branch	709,556.67		963,511.20
Foochow Branch			353,717.16
Hongkong Branch	1,380,205.95	4,010,833.33	490,373.45
Hangkong Branch			1,003,678.71
Taiyuanfu Branch		130,000.00	520,684.16
Chungking Braoch		4,295,205.01	525,561.10
Hweiyangfu Branch			418,579.33
Sianfu Branch		327,106.78	7,711.96
Nanchang Branch		1,105,000.00	946,716.97
Wuhu Branch		83,600.00	835.692.94
Changsha Branch			114,500.00
Kalgan Branch		9,000.00	798,788.25
Total	$ 4,195,399.86	$14,450,245.40	$22,497,027.19

Short Term Loans

The total of Short Term Loans in 1919 amounted to $142,909.420.65 showing an Increase of $32,832,607.71 as compared with the figures for 1918. Of the amount, $44,585,272 98 was advanced to the Ministry of Finance, $5,334,435.81 to the Provincial Departments of Finance and $92,988,710.87 to other parties. In comparison with the figures for the previous year, the amount advanced to the Ministry of Finance is decreased by $115,791.70 with the amount advanced to the Provincial Departments of Finance is increased by $913,827.29 and to the other parties by $32,034,572.12.

(a) Short Term Loans.

The total of (a) Short Loans in 1919 amounted to $87,715,480.52 Of the said amount, $39,070,191 90 was advanced to the Ministry of Finance, $3,657,872.81 to the Provincial Departments of Finance and $44,987,415.81 to other parties. Details are as follows:—

Name	Am't advanced to Ministry of Finance	Am't advanced to Provincial Dp't of Finance	Am't advanced to other parties
Head Office	$10,693,772.65		$ 3,422.17
Peking Branch	28,200,401.98	$ 135,952.59	15,046,214.30
Tientsin Branch			1,084,181.09
Shanghai Branch	11,380.75		6,031,038.04
Hankow Branch			934,484.14
Nanking Branch	110,000.00		1,820,729.10
Tsinan Branch		917,081.20	1,749,961.95
Kaifeng Branch	2,166.21	43,078.18	84,698.15
Changchun Branch			1,962,075.51
Mukden Branch			4,913,787.64
Foochow Branch		706,540.76	983,184.44
Hongkong Branch	162,470.31	300,000.00	4,595,143.70
Hangchow Branch		872,440.03	2,010,669.82
Taiyuanfu Branch			103,464.33
Chungking Branch		2,780.05	2,423,767.03
Kweiyangfu Branch			2,850.38
Sianfu Branch			31,422.50
Nanchang Branch			84,913.58
Wuhu Branch		570,000.00	585,938.40
Changsha Branch			56,859 57
Kalgan Branch			478,609.96
Total	$39,070,191.90	$3,657,872.81	$44,987,415.18

(b) Short Term Loans

The total of (b) Short Term Loans in 1919 amounted to $55,193,940.13. Of the said amount, $5,516,082.08 was advanced to the Board of Finance, $1,676,563.00 to the Provincial Departments of Finance and $48,001,295.05 to other parties. Details are as follow:-

Name	Am't advanced to Ministry of Finance	Am't advanced to Provincial Dp't of Finance	Am't advanced to other parties
Head Office			$ 224,893.85
Peking Branch	$5,456,831.59		33,406,485.84
Tientsin Branch	25,500.00		668,787.05
Shanghai Branch			1,347,330.82
Hankow Branch			163,179.12
Nanking Branch		1,144.15	233,817.73
Tsinan Branch		762,115.82	59,964.82
Kaifang Branch	4,533.58		4,644.60
Changchun Branch			34,952.69
Mukden Branch			734,645.84
Foochow Branch	2,500.77		88,866.43
Hongkong Branch	46.96	1,825.11	1,724,664.92
Hangchow Branch		10,603.36	92,482.63
Taiyuanfu Branch		4,282.00	23,563.49
Chungking Branch	26,669.18	826,345.17	7,910,729.42
Kweiyangfu Branch			9,359.86
Sianfu Branch		64,481.58	61,354.45
Nanchang Branch		5,461.47	130,640.21
Wuhu Branch		304.34	64,848.21
Changsha Branch			46,459.67
Kalgan Branch			69,623.40
Total	$5,516,082.08	$1,676,563.00	$48,001,295.05

Drafts Issued

Total amount of Drafts Issued	$186,699,566.47
Total amount of Drafts Paid	183,660,698.40
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	$ 3,038,868.07

The details are as follows :—

Name	Amount of Drafts Issued	Amount of Drafts Paid	Balance outstanding at end of the year
Peking Branch	$ 25,881,864.80	$ 25,822,930.03	$ 58,934.77
Tientsin Branch	8,211,514.31	8,095,492.17	116,022.14
Shanghai Branch	6,731,143.15	6,360,816.08	370,327.07
Hankow Branch	18,096,155.69	17,940,319.80	155,835.89
Nanking Branch	27,302,624.05	27,016,699.16	285,924.89
Tsinan Branch	8,703,228.50	8,585,585.31	117,643.19
Kaifeng Branch	2,474,125.61	2,415,432.12	58,693.49
Changchun Branch	9,878,329.16	9,702,834.56	175,494.60
Mukden Branch	4,584,193.20	4,500,212.41	83,980.79
Foochow Branch	4,937 682.17	4,872 929.43	64,752.74
Hongkong Branch	4,939,257.68	4,834,218.33	105,039.35
Hangchow Branch	22,702,047.26	22,458,798.66	243.248.60
Taiyuanfu Branch	5,175,462.45	4,858,050.28	317,412.17
Chungking Branch	1,829,402.01	1,763,832.20	65,569.81
Kweiyangfu Branch	1,389,196.19	1,219,783.01	169,413.18
Sianfu Branch	44,359.23	42,175.59	2,183.64
Nanchang Branch	11,837,991.68	11,637,823.53	200,168.15
Wuhu Branch	11,591,619.93	11,402,057.24	189,562.69
Changsha Branch	4.573,222.69	4,538,504.61	34,718.08
Kalgan Branch	5,816,146.71	5,592,203.88	223,942.83
Total	$186,699,566.47	$183,660,698.40	$3,038,868.07

Drafts Payable

The total of Drafts Payable during the year 1919 amounted to $135,455,134.05. Details are as follows:—

Name	Amouns of Drafts Payable during 1st Half-year	Amount of Drafts Payable during 2nd Half-year	Total Amount of Drafts Payable for the whole year
Peking Branch	$ 3,704,575.15	$ 3,650,074.47	$ 7,354,649.62
Tientsin Branch	7,553,750.09	6,065,990.94	13,619,741.03
Shanghai Branch	42,698,177.84	7,025,215.70	49,723,393.54
Hankow Branch	6,204,309.32	5,109.038 03	11,313,347.35
Nanking Branch	5,441,360.72	3,466,219.81	8,907,580.53
Tsinan Branch	2,272,838.48	2,824,322.72	5,097,161.20
Kaifeng Branch	397,768.50	668,768.75	1,066,537.25
Changchun Branch	4,851,452.33	925,413.63	5,776,865.96
Mukden Branch	1,755,110.21	821,070.67	2,576,180.88
Foochow Branch	1,637,827.97	1,385,116.21	3,022,944.18
Hongkong Branch	112,029.44	254,478.44	366,507.88
Hangchow Branch	5,553,718.31	6,148,705.23	11,702,423.54
Taiyuanfu Branch	631,468.46	683,643,15	1,315,111.61
Chungking Branch	354,137.59	113,791.11	467,928.70
Kweiyangfu Branch	109,485.60	328,884.80	438,370.40
Sian Branch	6,890.95	14,147.32	21,038.27
Nanchang Branch	2,321,031.07	1,932,184.85	4,253,216.82
Wuhu Branch	2,445,509.39	2,474,386.75	4,919,896.14
Changsha Branch	258,853.58	374,977.71	633,831.29
Kalgan Branch	1,506,094.72	1,572,313.14	2,878,407.86
Total	$89,616,390.62	$45,838,743.43	$135,455,134.05

Profit and Loss

The total of Net Profit of the Bank during the year 1919 amounted lo $3,456,333.21 Of this amount, $933,251.88 was the net profit for the first half year and $2,523,081'33 for the second half year. In comparison with the figures for the previous year, there shows a decrease of $1,576,051.96 in the first half year, and an increase of $1,242,373.99 in the second half year. The details are as follows:—

	First Half Year		Second Half Year		Total	
	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
Head Office		$292,092.00	$ 769,525.70		$ 477,433.70	
Peking Branch	$ 804,840.56		1,000,566.54		1,805,407.10	
Tientsin Branch	68,761.95		182,706.82		251,468.77	
Shanghai Branch	315,718.20		316,620.53		632,338.73	
Hankow Branch	100,619.15		178,583.42		279,202.57	
Nanking Branch	59,971.47		176,200.21		236,171.68	
Tsinan Branch	72,076.25		108,656.75		180,733.00	
Kaifeng Branch		20,910.52	5,841.08			$ 15,069.44
Changchun Branch		388,096.93		$114,463.89		502,560.82
Mukden Branch	(Under control of Changchun Branch)			383,618.97		383,618.97
Foochow Branch	51,884.85		9,447.33		61,332.18	
Hongkong Branch	141,760.98		46,114.90		187,875.88	
Hangchow Branch	14,765.92		64,560.88		79,326.80	
Taiyuanfu Branch	2,879.81			4,948.87		2,069.06
Chungking Branch		31,688.32	42,824.52		11,136.20	
Kweiyangfu Branch	13,039.57		25,160.57		38,200.14	
Sianfu Branch		34,351.86		22,628.55		56,980.41
Nanchang Branch	67,930.43		115,376.81		183,307.25	
Kweihuating Branch		17,751.27	(Under control of Kalgan Branch)			17,751.27
Wuhu Branch		7,033.83	52,286.63		45,252.80	
Changsha Branch	15,228.77		35,739.84		50,968.61	
Kalgan Branch	29,269.35			81,470.93		52,201.58
Urga Branch		33,570.65	(Under control of Kalgan Branch)			33,570.65
Total	$1,758,747.26	$825,495.38	$3,130,212.54	$607,131.21	$4,520,155.41	$1,063,822.20
NET PROFIT						$3,456,333.21

Capital and Shares

There was no change in the amount of Bank's Capital during the year 1919. At the end of the year it stood at $60,000,000.00. of which $47,720,200.00 is uncalled.

The total number of transfers of the Bank's shares during the year 1919 was 8,525, showing an increase of 5,220 as compared with that of the preceeding year.

The number of shareholders at the end of the year was 2,753, showing an increase of 257 as compared with that of the previous year.

Total of Net Profit and Average of Dividend for the Preceeding Year

The total net profits of the Bank during the period, beginning from the latter part of 1912, when the Bank commenced business to the end of 1919, was $17,587,235.36, which shows an excess of $5,307,435.36 over the amount of Capital paid-up (namely, $12,279,800.00)

The details are as follows:-

Period	Amount of Net-Profits
1st Year of the Republic (1912)	$ 125,432.78
2nd ,, ,, ,, ,, (1913)	300,016.70
3rd ,, ,, ,, ,, (1914)	1,368,719.73
4th ,, ,, ,, ,, (1915)	3,534,227.73
5th ,, ,, ,, ,, (1916)	2,939,461.31
6th ,, ,, ,, ,, (1917)	2,073,032.72
7th ,, ,, ,, ,, (1918)	3,790,011.18
8th ,, ,, ,, ,, (1919)	3,456.333.21
Total	$ 17,587,235.36

With reference to the dividend distributed to the shareholders, it is observed that the rate of interest for 1916 was 16 percent, being the highest, and 12 percent for 1917, being the lowest. The average rate of dividend for each year, since the Bank was established, is 14 percent per annum.

Reserve Fund

The total of the reserve fund in 1919 was $4,116,772.21, showing an increase of $919, 285.93 as compared with that of the year 1918. The fund represents a little less than 34 percent of the paid paid-up Capital of the Bank namely. $12,279,800.00.

Staff's Savings

The scheme for staff savings came into effect from July 1917, and the total amount of savings deposited on Dec. 31st 1919 was $149,606.76. By dividing this amount into 1,334, the number of the staff the average for each is $112.15.

Properties, Bank Premises, Furnitures, etc.

The value of office buildings and furniture owned by the Bank on December 31st, 1919 was $2,886,753.33 which shows an increase of $543,394.30 against the corresponding amount for the preceeding year. Of this sum, $2,608,776,38 was spent on office building and $277,976.95 on furniture. Compared with the figures for the previous year, there is shown an increase of $541,628.25 spent on office buildings and $1,766.05 on furniture.

Management of National Bonds

Redemption of Various Bonds

Description	Denomination of Instalment	Date of Redemption	Amount redeemed
3rd Year Bonds	2nd instalment	June 1919	$ 2,745,430.00
4th Year Bonds	1st instalment	Feb. ,,	3,883,090.00
7th Year Bonds	3rd instalment	July ,,	4,800,000.00
7th Year Bonds	4th instalment	Dec. ,,	4,800,000.00
Total amount of redemption of the National Bonds			$16,228,520.00

Payments of Coupons of Various Bonds

Description	Due Date of Coupons	Amount of Coupons Paid	Remarks
Patriotic Bonds	31st May	$ 19,703.70	15th period
,, ,,	30th Nov.	19,703.70	16th ,,
8% Military ,,	2nd Feb.	116.158.80	14th ,,
,, ,,	2nd Aug.	116,158.70	15th ,,
3rd Year ,,	30th June	636'930.00	10th ,,
,, ,,	31st Dec.	554,567.10	11th ,,
4th Year ,,	12th April	736,068.05	8th ,,
,, ,,	12th Oct.	658,406.25	9th ,,
5th Year ,,	31st March	233,115.45	6th ,,
,, ,,	30th Sept.	233,115.45	7th ,,
7th Year S. Term.	30th June	1,1'52,000.00	3rd ,,
,, ,,	31st Dec.	1,008,000.00	4th ,,
7th Year S. Term.	30th June	1,350,000.00	3rd ,,
,, ,,	31st Dec.	1,350,000.00	4th ,,
Total amount of Coupons paid		$8,183.927.30	

List of Branches and Sub-Branches

Head Office	Paotingfu	Hailunfu	Wanhsien
	Singtaihsien	Yenkifu	Tseliutsin
Branches:	Tangshan	Newchwang	Tungchwan
Peking	Tamingfu	Dalny	Wutungkiao
Tientsin	Ichang	Antung	Luchow
Shanghai	Shasi	Teihling	Nganshunfu
Hankow	Soochow	Liaoyan	Sankiang
Nanking	Chinkiang	Tainan	Hanchungfu
Tsinan	Yangchow	Kungchuling	Kiukiang
Kaifeng	Tsingkiangpu	Amoy	Kanchow
Changchun	Wusih	Hankiang	Kingtehchen
Mukden	Suchow	Chuanchowfn	Kianfu
Foochow	Nan-Tungchow	Canton	Anking
Hongkong	Changshu	Swatow	Tatung
Hangchow	Tsingtau	Chungchowfu	Pangfow
Taiyuanfu	Chefoo	Ningpo	Luan
Chungking	Tenghsien	Shashingfu	Luchowfu
Kweiyangfu	Tsining	Kashingfu	Kweihwating
Sianfu	Lintsingchow	Wenchow	Urga
Nanchang	Chowkiakow	Huchowfu	Paotowchen
Wuhu	Shuhsien	Lanchi	Tatungfu
Changsha	Kirin	Haimen	Fengchen
Kalgan	Heilungkiang	Yuyao	Tolunnoerh
Total 20	Harbin	Yuncheng	Kiachta
Sub-Branches:	Kahoo	Kiangchow	Total 77
Pei Tungchow	Suihwafu	Chentu	

Who's Who in China

Mr. Fan Yuan-lien

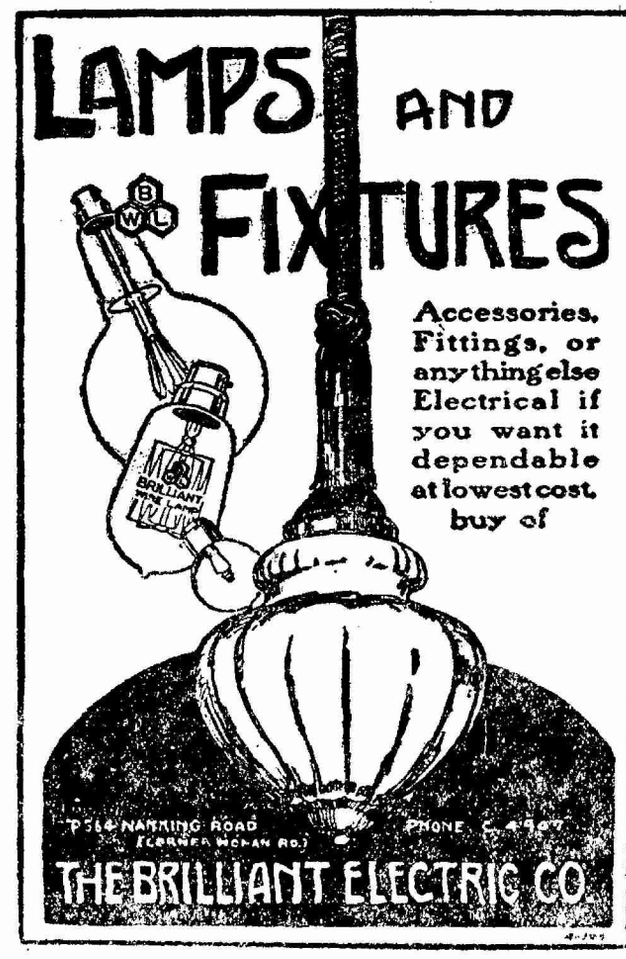
(范源濂字靜生)

Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, who was appointed Minister of Education by a Mandate issued on August 11, 1920, was born at Hsiangyinghsien, Hunan. He attended the Shih Hu School in his native province in 1899. After his graduation he went to Japan for higher education. He attended the Normal College at Tokyo, where he specialized in teaching. Upon the completion of his course, he attended the Law College and took a few short courses in jurisprudence. Upon his return to China he attracted much public attention from the Chinese educational authorities.

He was invited by the Board of Education to be Counsellor. Later he became Vice-President of the Tsing Hua College. In the first year of the Republic, 1912, he was appointed by the then President Yuan Shih-kai as secretary of the President's Office. In April of the same year, he was promoted to be Vice-Minister of Education. Upon the resignation of Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, the present Chancellor of the Peking Government University as Minister of Education, he succeeded him.

In January of 1913 Mr. Fan resigned the office of Minister of Education, and went to Shanghai to be Chief Editor of the compilation department of the Chung Hua Book Publishing Company. In 1916, when the Cabinet with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui as Prime Minister was organized, Mr. Fan again joined the government service and was appointed Minister of Education. A few months later he acted concurrently as Minister of the Interior. On account of the monarchical movement in 1917, all the Ministers resigned, and he alone remained for some time, because his Ministry had nothing to do with politics. In November of 1917 he also resigned.

After his resignation, Mr, Fan went to America to make educational investigations, and returned in the spring of 1920. In the autumn of 1920, General Chin Yung-peng, upon being made Prime Minister again, invited Mr. Fan to head the Ministry of Education. His offer was accepted by Mr. Fan. The new Minister of Education is now 48 years old, and is popular with the literary elements of the country.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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

What the Missionary has to Learn

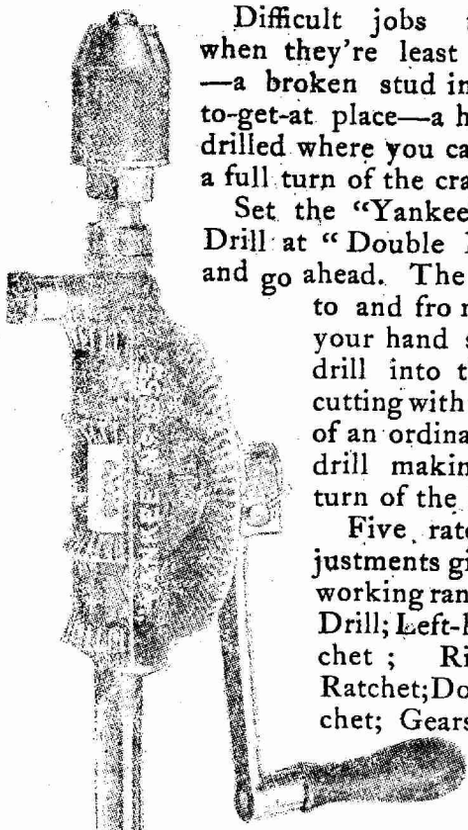
By A. P. P. in the China Christian Advocate.

I mean all missionaries, but more especially young missionaries. Of course the missionary must learn the language. This is of prime importance. During the first years of his missionary career, and especially the first two years, he must bend all his energies toward acquiring the language, written and spoken, laying the emphasis on the spoken language. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with the attainment of this most vital object.

But there are other things, besides the language, to learn, and the missionary should begin the study of them as soon as he arrives on the field and continue the study as long as he continues in the work. He will never learn all about anything, but he can learn much about many things and he will find use, at one time or another, for everything that he learns. Indeed the missionary must have a fairly good knowledge of some things in order to be able to do effective work. It is by no means desirable that he should have the gift of two tongues and so be ready to plunge into the work as soon as he lands on these shores. It is well that he has first to spend some time in acquiring the language and thus have time for the study of other important matters and so be saved from making blunders that might seriously handicap him in his work.

Among the first things that should engage the missionary's attention is the character of the people, their mental and spiritual characteristics in order that he may study the best methods of approach in bring-

Where other Drills won't work



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14-664

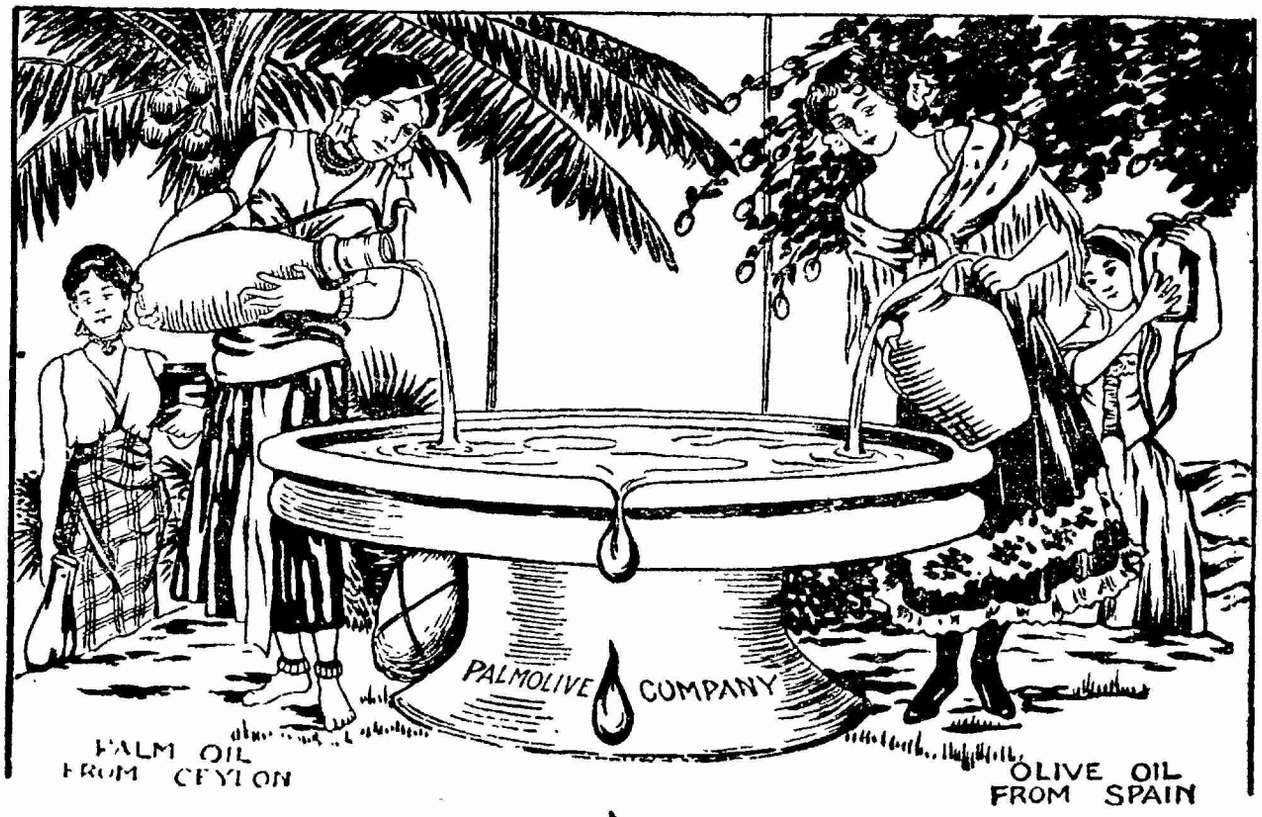
ing to them his message. He will find that in many things the Chinese are a "peculiar people." Physically China is the antipodes of Europe and America, and likewise the Chinese are mentally our antipodes in many things. They do everything upside down, according to our viewpoint. But perhaps they can justly retort that it is we who do things wrong end foremost, as they are older than we. In any case we have to get some knowledge of their mentality in order to gain their confidence and be able to so present our message that they will understand it and give it favorable consideration.

Chinese religious beliefs and superstitions form a large field of study and investigation which yield to the missionary at least two important and useful results. Knowing the false belief and the absurd superstitions that rest like a pall upon the minds and hearts of the people the missionary can the more easily and definitely combat them. In the second place, he can find a common ground of sympathy between his hearers and himself and thus excite their interest and gain their confidence. This matter of gaining the confidence of one's hearers is of the utmost importance to the missionary. You will never get them to believe in the Christ you preach to them unless you first gain their confidence and get them to believe in you.

The social life and the manners and customs of the people is a most interesting line of study and yields excellent material for the use of the missionary. There are many books on this line of study which one ought to read. Young missionaries can also learn much from the missionaries. A never failing source of supply of information on these subjects is the people themselves. Talk with your teacher, or the Chinese preacher, or the students in the school, the shop keepers, etc., etc. Whenever you see or hear of some custom or practice that strikes you as strange, ask some one what it means. You may not always be able to find out the origin of a certain custom. It is remarkable how ignorant the people even your personal teacher, who is supposed to be an educated, well informed man, is of the origin of so many of even the most common customs among the people. This study will not only help us to understand much about the manners and customs but will incidentally aid us very materially in the study of the language.

The missionary should give much time to the study of the geography of the country. He ought to know the name and boundaries of all the provinces. their capital cities, the principal mountains and rivers of the whole country, the agricultural and mineral productions of the country as a whole, the principal fact about the climate, etc., etc. He should be especially well informed about the province in which he is living and working, its principal cities and their populations, its climate and productions, its fauna and flora, its boundaries. its lakes, rivers and mountains, etc.

Of course the missionary must know something of the literature of the people, the mental pabulum upon which they have subsisted for these milleniums and which, on the one hand, has helped to produce, while on the other, it has been produced by, their peculiar civilization. The study of the literature, while it is necessary in acquiring a knowledge of the language, accomplishes a still more important result in that it gives the missionary a knowledge of what the people think and believe, and it opens up a channel of access to their minds in a way that nothing else can secure. For the missionary to be able to quote from the classics when preaching to the Chinese gives him an entry to their minds that nothing else can accomplish.



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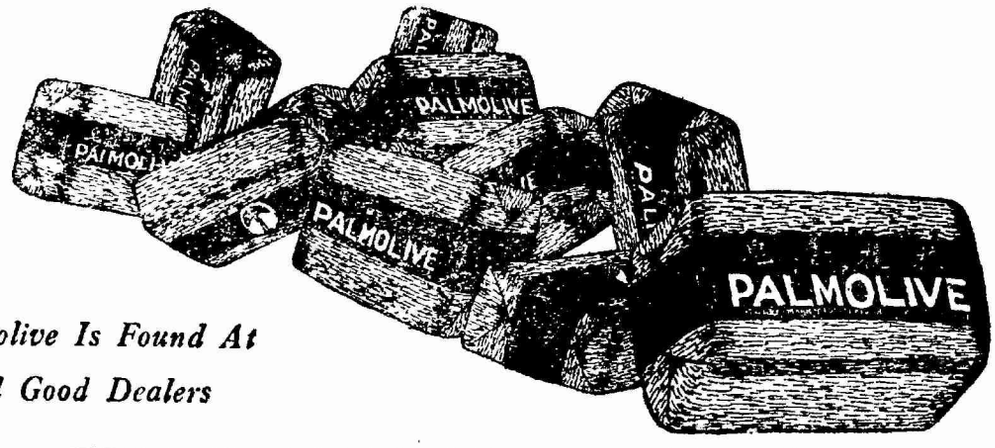

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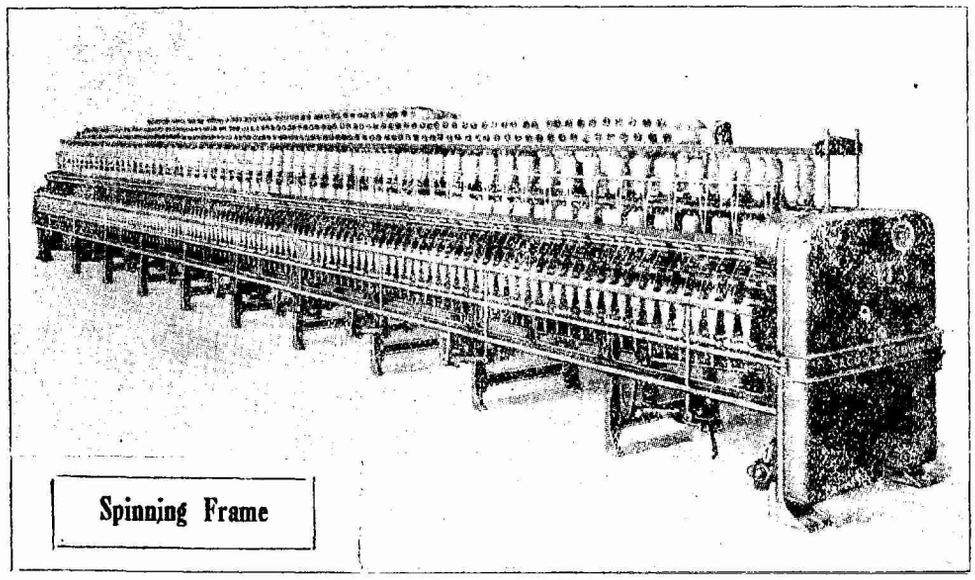

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Agents in China

Another field of study that must not be left out is the history of China, ancient and modern. This is a most fascinating subject and will well repay all the time that one can give to it. There is not space to enlarge on this subject here. A word to the wise is sufficient.

In short, the whole range of Chinese civilization must be studied by the missionary who wishes to be well informed about his field and well prepared to do his best work.

The Immorality of the Shantung Paragraph

From the Detroit Free Press, U. S. A.

President Wilson himself never put up anything better than lame excuses for his acceptance of the Shantung paragraph in the Versailles treaty. To all intents and purposes, he admitted that his consent to its inclusion was a departure from principle, and in extenuation of his act he pleaded pressure, if not duress. Really his action was a piece of opportunium, a flyer into a game he professed to despise and condemn. Senator Harding told only a part of the deplorable story when he said the American Peace Commission—which was Mr. Wilson—broke faith with China in consenting to the award of Shantung to Japan. It also broke faith with the American people and attempted to lead them into a course of action—it even attempted to force them into a course of action—that would have been a lasting stain upon the national honor if it had been adopted.

The Shantung paragraph is as disreputable from the American viewpoint as is any in the Versailles treaty. The Wilson league covenant is a device that would break down the American constitution and destroy the freedom of the republic in case it were accepted. In adopting it, we would sin against ourselves and our children. If we were to approve the Shantung amendment we would sin against our souls and we would be guilty of contemptible treachery. So far as moral turpitude is concerned, one offense would be about as bad as the other.

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

The 2nd Anniversary of the War

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

Today (Nov. 11) marks the second anniversary of the cessation of the war in Europe. This world conflict of several years' duration has affected the destiny of many nations and entailed the sacrifice of millions of men. All of which goes to prove the memorable character of the war.

When the armistice was declared, we were loudly assured that thereafter a new world order would prevail, making might yield to right, that the peace of the world will be perpetuated and that democracy will succeed to militaristic rule. However, these promises are yet in the stage of ideals Alas, when shall we witness a real new world worthy of the tremendous sacrifices endured for its sake?

The Price of Rice

"From the Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

In the days when the price of rice was soaring high, it was explained that normal prices would be restored as soon as the new crops are available. With the incoming of new rice, the price is still

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fluctuating and the rice situation of this winter is worse than it was a year ago. This results, to our mind, from private hoarding and smuggling.

The high price of rice was at one time considered a fertile source of social unrest and investigations were made, proclamations were issued and prices were fixed for the purpose of stopping the activities of rice smugglers and rice hoarders. These unscrupulous persons not wishing to resist the current of public opinion withdrew temporarily from the rice market. But when they found that they were no longer carefully watched, they renewed their former illicit business, If the authorities were in real earnest to prevent a rice famine, they must begin at once to devise measures for stopping abuses of every form in the rice business.

Japan's "New" Map

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

In its issue of Nov. 3, 1920 (No. 12,352) the Tokio *Asahi* publishes what it calls the "new" map of Japan, and its readers were, upon the perusal of that issue, no longer left in doubt as to the nature of the dreams of Greater Japan. According to this map, Japan possesses sovereign rights over Shantung, Foochow, Kirin, Fengtien and Mongolia. Her annexations do not end here for we find that Siberia is also included within the boundaries of Dai Nippon.

Time and again our island neighbours have declared their innocence against the charge of territorial aggression and ascribed the accusation to misunderstandings on the part of the Chinese people. However, such an honest policy is irreconcilable with her invasion of Siberia, transfer of her troops from Russian territory to Mongolia and rushing Japanese soldiers to Hungchun under the pretext of suppressing Korean rebels.

Time and again we have been told that aggressive designs in regard to Chinese are only entertained by the military clique in Japan while the Japanese people at large seek to live on friendly terms with the Chinese. This piece of explanation used to be accepted at its face value.

We are now obliged to ask this question: "Is annexation a form of Japanese friendship?" What proof is needed to justify our distrust when we have before us such an actual program of territorial ambition circulated among the Japanese people by a civil organ such as the *Asahi?*

The New Banking Consortium and Chinese Capital

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The very fact that the New Banking Consortium is diverted of political motives and was purely organised to develop the industries of China is sufficient guarantee of the welcome of the Chinese people. While the promoters have declared that Chinese cooperation will be enlisted, no pronouncement has been made to the effect that Chinese capital will be admitted and that Chinese capital will be invested with the same privileges as their foreign partners. To remove any possibility of doubt as to the purity of altruistic intentions on the part of the New Banking Consortium, we recommend that three steps be taken, namely, (1) that Chinese capital should be accepted on the basis of equality; (2) in connection with any political issues that may become involved, due regard should be pledged to the views of Chinese merchants; (3) in dealing with securities for loans, Chinese capitalists to handle such cases as will lead to embarrassments for all parties concerned through misunderstandings on the part of the people in the matter of foreign intervention with the internal politics of China.

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

Is now ready for distribution and will be mailed out to subscribers in the next few days. This year's issue contains more than 300 pages and includes the pictures and personal biographies of the leading men of China in political, business and professional life. The book is printed on good paper and is suitable for any library.

This book is designed for the use of Legations, Consulates, Business Men, School, College and City Libraries, Newspaper Offices—in fact anyone interested in China. It gives just the information desired regarding the men who are now the leaders in China. It gives their ages, educational attainments, information regarding their professional and official achievements and general idea regarding their present position in Chinese affairs.

If You Are Interested in Selling or Buying in China—If You Are Interested in the Politics of China—If You Are Interested in Education in China—You Need This Book and This Refers to Chinese as well as Foreigners. . . . . . .

Owing to the cost of publishing the volume exceeding our previous expectations, the price has been advanced from $1 (cardboard binding), and $1.50 (Imitation Leather) to $2 and $2.50. All orders, however, that have been received prior to November 1 will be filled at the previously advertised price.

The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

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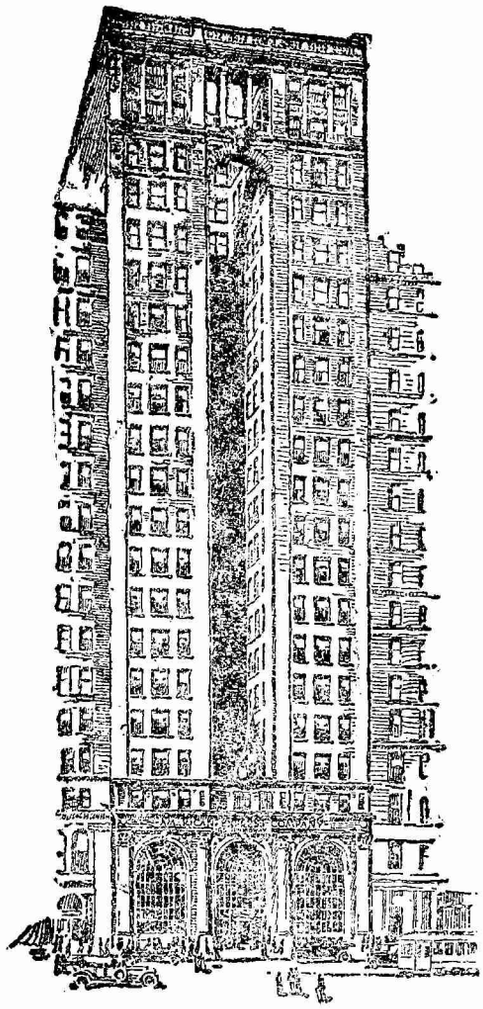

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With the American Woman's Club

More than 300 women were present at the American Woman's Club birthday party on Tuesday afternoon, November 16, at the Carlton Cafe. This marks the twenty-second milestone in the club and present at the meeting were four of the charter members, Mrs. Young J. Allen, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, former president of the club, and the Misses Allen.

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, president, presided and gave a most cordial message to the members, outlining the growth of the club, telling of its origin, and paying tribute to the members who have worked and made the club such a success.

Mrs. Lobingier said in part: "It is not only a happy privilege, but an honor, always to be treasured, on this day when we celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the American Woman's Club, to voice for our members, a most cordial and appreciative welcome to our honor guests,—our charter members, who in a few days more, (November 29 is really the club's birthday), will be twenty-two years young as members of this Club.

"Letters of greeting and congratulations, which our secretary will read, have been received from Mrs. J. R. Hykes, Mrs. Barchet and Miss Silver, also charter members who, we regret are unable to be present.

"We welcome also our new club members, seventy all told, mere youngsters, who have not yet passed their first milestone as members of the American Women's Club. But they are all strong and sturdy, with a wonderful promise for the future.

"We welcome too, our honored overseas guests, from the homeland, and we thank our librarian for suggesting that our birthday gifts should be books for the club library.

"How much history for our club, not to speak, of world history has been written in these two decades and a little more, since a small group of American women met with Mrs. Goodnow in the American Consulate to organize the "American Women's Literary Society," which during this time has grown in numbers, grace and good works, now having a membership of several hundred with five strong and growing departments, Literary, Musical, Social, Mothers' and Social Service.

"Since the beginning, it has been the aim of our organization to stand for what is fine and helpful in the community life of this cosmopolitan city, ever eager to aid so far as possible all worthy causes.

These are the memories of life which endure, loving and working harmonously together for worthy aims and causes, as have the members of the American Woman's Club these many years, and as we shall continue to work, shall we not? I would like to pay tribute to all the officers and members of the club, who, during its life time, have given unselfishly of their time and thought, given of themselves in fine, constructive work towards its upbuilding. But this tribute, if unspoken, is I know in the minds and hearts of all present."

A most unique program had been outlined for the afternoon by the various departments and Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, chairman of the Literary Depart-

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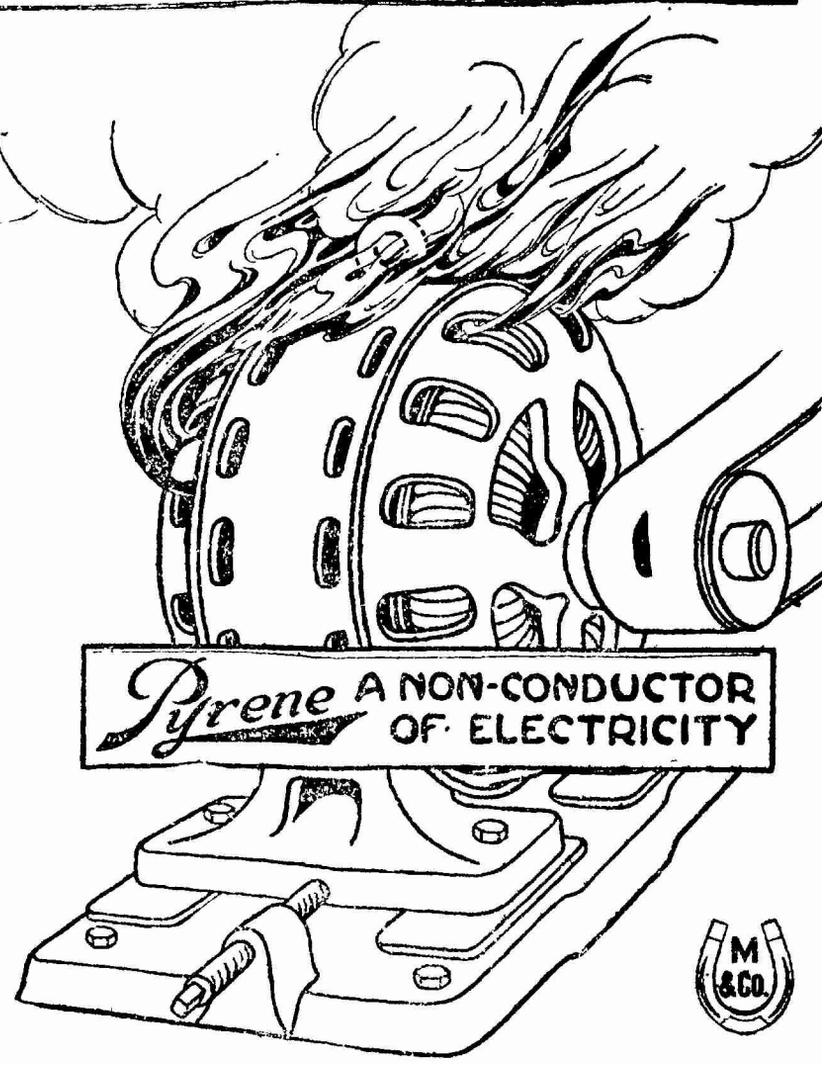

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ment presented a very attractive program in the way of a pagaent. Members of this department wore elaborate costumes portraying the beauty of Chinese art. Special comment should be made on the costume worn by Mrs. H. C. Mei, who appeared as "The Spirit of China." Mrs. Mei's costume was an imperial yellow Manchu robe, heavily embroidered in gold, and she wore an elaborate headdress of pearls and jade. This costume is owned by Stewart P. Elliott of the Grace China Company. Others taking part in the pagaent were Mrs. G. C. Stockton, representing Painting; Mrs. Peeler and Miss Bailey as Tourist and President; Miss G. Oldroyd as Cloisonne; Mrs. P. H. Dunbar as Jade; Mrs. E. Dadisman as Lacquer; Mrs. H. A. Wilbur as Bronze; and Mrs. A. Edwards and Mrs. H. K. Wright as Porcelain. Mrs. F. A. Vanbuskirk and Mrs.Smith were stage directors for the pagaent. Appreciation was expressed by the department for the bronzes and jades loaned by Mr. Doigerouckoff, the cloisonne by George Fitch, procelains by Mr. Kleine and paintings by E. Morgan and for the spot lights and curtains loaned by the Y.M. C. A. The music department was represented by Mrs. L. P. Kurt and Mrs. M. J. Cavanagh who gave several piano and violin solos. Members had been requested to bring books of interest to donate to the club on its birthday and many were brought on travel, China, history, art, and fiction.

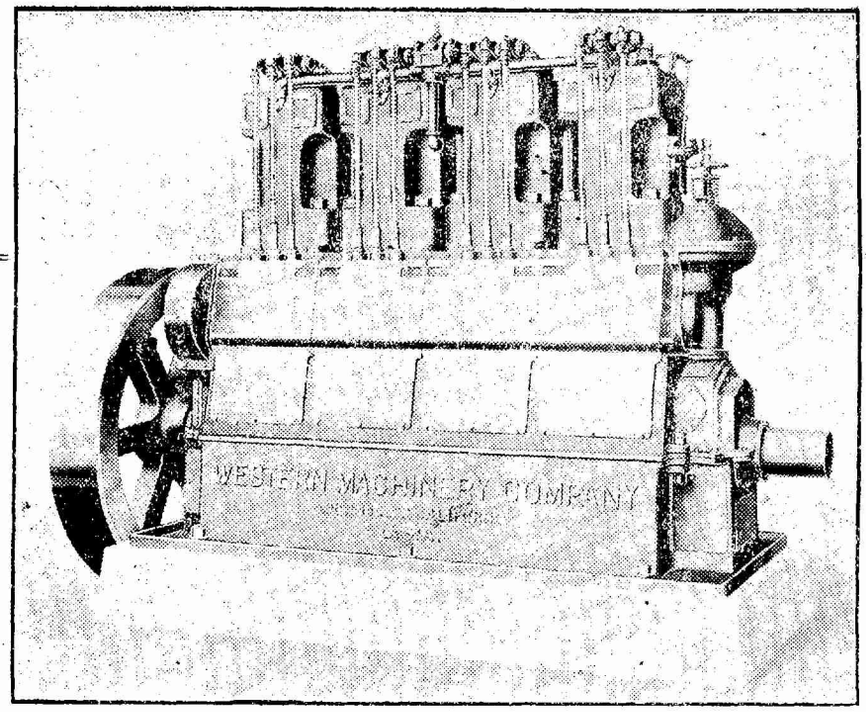
Mrs. W. L. Merriman and Mrs. J. B. Fearn, M. D., were tea hostess for the afternoon.

* * * *

The regular meeting of the Mother's department of the Club was held on Wednesday morning when Mrs. Don D. Patterson, 616 Avenue Joffre, prepared and read a paper on "Preventive Care of Children." Mrs. Patterson spoke of the care of young children, emphasizing cleanliness, fresh air and the need of proper food. Her paper showed much thought and study.

* * * *

The Social Service department of the Club held their first meeting on Friday morning at the Carlton Cafe, November 12. At this meeting there were more than 90 members present and an outline for the year's work was mapped out. The Social Service department devotes its time to welfare work among destitute American families, refugees, the Foreign Women's Home, and sailors from various boats in harbor, as well as at the Navy Y.M.C.A. The first function to be given by the department is a bridge-tea to be held at the Columbia Country Club on Monday, November 29 at 3:30 p.m. Tickets will be sold for $1.50 and can be obtained from the following members: Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Astor House, telephone N-200; Mrs. James Macbeth, 170 Bubbling Well Road, telephone W-674; Mrs. J. T. Hammond, West-1724; and Mrs. Wentworth, telephone W-1728. Mrs. T.R. Macdonald is chairman of the Social Service department this year and also announced that a Christmas shower is to be given for the members of the Foreign Women's Home from 3:30 to 8 o'clock. It is requested that women of the American community having old household effects to be discarded will please save them and bring to this shower. Anything in the way of bedding, chinaware, crockery, furniture, linen, or even provi-



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The 20% discount will be on present prices which are as follows: All 30 inch goods are Yen 2.20 per yard, except style number 38 which is 70 sen. All 21 inch goods are one Yen per pard, except towelling which is .80 sen.

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sions. This will serve as a Christmas party for the women in the home. Mrs. F. W. Vanbuskirk and Mrs. R. I. Herrick will be on the reception committee for this party.

* * * *

"Chinese Architecture" was discussed and illustrated by colored lantern slides at the last meeting of the Literary department on Friday, November 12. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, chairman, presided. There was a record attendance at this meeting. Mr. Adamson gave excellent illustrations of Chinese architecture, showing pagodas, the imperial palaces and environs of Peking, bridges, interiors, pylos, etc. Mrs. F. C. Mabee gave an excellent sketch of the life of the Emperor Yung Loh, who laid out the plans for Peking, preceding the lecture. The next meeting of the department will be held on Friday, November 26, when Mrs. H. K. Wright will give a paper on porcelain called blanc de chine and Mrs. W. S. Ward will give a paper upon one-color porcelains.

$14,000 Netted in Y. W. C. A. Campaign

The goal of $13,000 was passed by a wide margin when it was announced at the Y. W. C. A. rally on Friday afternoon, November 12, at the Y. W. C. A. Normal School, 11-a Quinsan Road, Shanghai, that more than $14,000 had been collected for the Y. W. C. A. campaign conducted by various teams. There were four Chinese and two foreign teams working for the campaign for funds and much enthusiasm was displayed at the rally. A team headed by Miss Z. Y. Wong announced the largest returns, $3,042. This rally marks a development among Chinese women as it was not more than five years ago that the proposal for a concentrated campaign method for funds was received by the Chinese women with dismay and a feeling of utter impossibility, but during this campaign some of the finest work has been done by the Chinese women. It was announced by Miss Edith Sawyer, executive of the campaign, that the actual amount secured was $ 14,534 which is $5,000 more than has been raised in any previous year for the budget expenses of any Y. W. C. A. in China.

Mr. Lamont Preaches a Sermon on China

More than two thousand persons, six hundred of whom were Chinese, men, women and children, attended the service on Sunday October 10 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, to commemorate the ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese Republic. There was a distinguished body of official visitors to whom Bishop Burch in a few fitting words of greeting gave welcome. The Mayor of New York, General Bullard's staff, representatives of the Governments of Belgium, Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Cuba, Holland, Guatemala, Rumania, San Salvador, Sweden and Siam, were present. Mr. Yong Kwai came from Washington to represent the Chinese legation. The Rev. Mr. Kang read the lesson, II St. Peter III, 1-18, in Chinese. The Rev. Paul Micou, student secretary of the Department of Religious Education, later read the same lesson in English. The national Chinese anthem was sung to the tune of "America" Both Chinese and American flags were displayed.

Special interest according to *The Churchman* (N. Y.) was attached to this service because of the meeting in New York on Monday, October 11, of the International Consortium, representing banking

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interests of Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States for a conference for organizing financial assistance for China. Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, who has recently spent several months in the Far East in behalf of this consortium, made an address of striking interest at this service. In speaking of the need of increased interest in America in world problems and international cooperation, he said: "Is this effort worth while, you will ask? My answer is to point to the Chinese people themselves, to their amazing intelligence and to their growing desire for material and spiritual advancement . . . .

"There was one American among us, who years ago realized what the Chinese people were and who demonstrated his faith in them. Willard Straight is no longer with us, but his spirit is, and that spirit of his is still vital in China today. I saw so many evidences of it when I was there. Willard Straight was still a very young man when he dreamed his dreams and worked his work in China. But he had the vision and the zeal of a John the Baptist. He helped make China believe in America. He came back to America and inspired in us a part of his glowing faith in the future of China. And to-day his dreams for China are beginning to come true. . . . The Chinese are intensely human. Of course they appreciate such a spirit of sympathy as has been shown by America. Of course, they give us their confidence. In what way shall we respond to that confidence—to that great longing which those people have for your friendship and counsel? Not by sitting still—not by practising an isolation that means selfish regard for material interests at home—disregard for the needs of an outside world which we are amply able, in part, to relieve.

"And if, coming to America, thrilled with the events and with the peoples of the Far East,—if I were to leave with you some message, it would be to show to those people out there, who so ardently desire our friendship, a spirit of generous and abiding interest. Such an interest will, it goes without saying, repay our manufacturers and merchants a thousandfold; for China in her potential resources, is rich beyond imagination. But I would not base my appeal upon those considerations; rather, upon the one that America has now reached a point where it behooves us to realize our opportunities, not for new triumphs of material accomplishment, but of a spiritual leadership that could have been—and I believe still can be—ours for the asking. In the last hundred years we have builded an empire, have become the richest, the most prosperous nation upon the globe. Has not the time come for us to bestow greater thought, greater consideration, greater sympathy, greater understanding to the less powerful nations of the earth as we see them almost prostrate before us today?"

Japanese Hold up U. S. Fur Purchases in Siberia

American fur dealers in the east for the purpose of collecting what skins drift through to Vladivostok from the interior are about ready to call it a day and get home the best way they can according to a recent article in *Women's Wear*, a New York trade newspaper, written by B. J. Perkins, a staff correspondent, who visited the Far East this fall.

Reports are coming through from the various Russian cooperative societies that practically no pelts are being delivered at their small village headquarters, and representatives of United States fur houses are

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

14-680

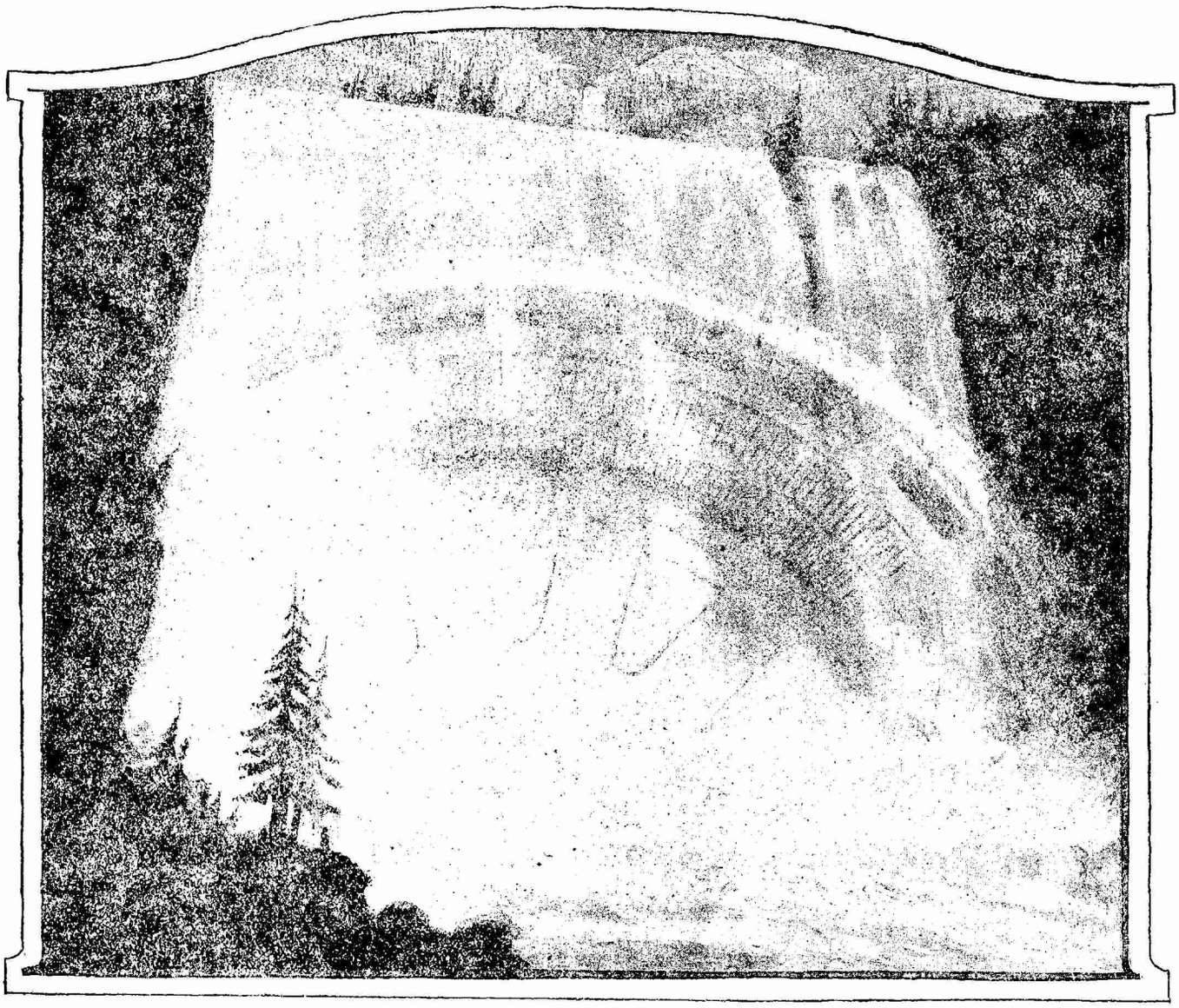
convinced that the Japanese are blocking all negotiations which might lead to the purchase of skins for the account of American firms by paying exorbitant prices for pelts in order to get control. It is an open secret here that Japan's sphere of influence in Vladivostok has extended to control of whatever government may be in power for the moment and the experiences of fur collectors seemingly confirms this view.

Negotiations for the purchase and shipment of skins to America have been headed off in many instances by higher prices paid by Japanese who are said to have admitted they are being financed through semi-official channels. Despite the general impression that furs are internationally free heavy duties are being imposed on shippers by the government in power but there are frequent cases which indicate that all purchases for Japanese account go forward without tariff or molestation. Most of these skins are said to be for London auctions.

Alexander W. Louis of Funsten Bros. & Co., International Fur Exchange, of St. Louis has been in Vladivostok long enough to see three governments come and go. The warehouse of the Funsten organization has been robbed three times by Russians wearing military uniforms. Several attendants there have been shot. In normal times Louis and other American fur men traveled into the interior as far as Yakutsk and Irkutsk, advanced on skins which they brought down to Lake Biakal, and from there to this port and shipped them 11,000 miles further to the St. Louis auctions. Today they travel out of Vladivostok at the risk of their lives. Advances are only being made on skins brought to this port, and against shipping documents, insurance and an export permit from whatever government may be holding the reins. The most conservative of the American representatives figure that if one-fifth of the skins comes out of Siberia this year, in comparison with a year ago, it will be much. The catch is largely reduced by the action of the government in refusing to allow powder and shot to go into the interior from Vladivostok. Advances as high as 80 per cent were made in the old days on moving skins.

In the Amur district and north of it, where foxes, sables, squirrel, raccoons and kolinsky were trapped in large numbers, little is being shipped. If the pelts which are shipped through get to this port it is an exception rather than the rule. Max Wulfson, of New York, is said to have had 5,000 white foxes stolen somewhere along the line of the Trans-Siberian railroad, and it is common gossip that the skins eventually reached the possession of Japanese dealers. A few skins are filtering through into Harbin from Manchuria City, and to Mukden or Kalgan by camel train, but the quantity is almost negative and the expense prohibitive.

"Americans have protested, but to no avail, concerning the imposition of an arbitrary tariff by the provisional government on all furs shipped from this port. The government insists on five per cent cash on the total valuation of the goods, plus fifteen per cent "valuta," which is a system providing the shipper must buy from the credit chancellor of the government then in power rubles at an arbitrary rate of exchange. If the rate is 300 rubles for one good American dollar, as it was recently, the credit chancellor insisted that the rubles were to be bought on a basis of 130 rubles for the greenback. Louis, who has been over the territory here pretty thoroughly, does not believe one-third the amount of skins will be shipped from Vladivostok this year in comparison with the previous 12 months. He is one of the Americans here who is insisting on the absolute



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recognition of the city as an international port and who participated with United States Consul McGowan in a strong protest against the 15 per cent "valuta," without much success.

It is understood some skins are going into Europe through the Czecho-Slovaks, who are evacuating the port, and some of the American fur men are protesting that the Japanese are aiding this method of shipment to prevent the skins from reaching American fur centers. The cable service is unsatisfactory, and is subjected to frequent complaints of tampering and alterations, which renders operations difficult.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Makes Semi-annual Report.

A net profit of $187, 362.46 is shown for the half year ending June 30, 1920, in the tenth semi-annual report of the Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank which has just been issued. Adding to this $15,768.46 carried over from the previous half years account a total of $203,130.92 was disposed on by the Board of directors as follows: $80,000 to the reserve fund, $50,000 for an interim dividened and a balance of $73,130.92 carried over to the next half years account. The liabilities and assets of the institution now stand at $19,333,655.73.

During the half year, the bank has opened a branch in the Hongkew district of Shanghai, specializing in its savings department, and opened a warehouse for the storing of goods as security against loans.

The general tone of the business market in China for the half year of 1920 is dealt with as follows in the report: "

The political unrest throughout China and the economic crisis in Japan during the past half year had caused adverse effect on the business market in cities like Tientsin and Shanghai. Then the railroad strike in America created abnormal conditions. As a result, prices of commodities increased greatly. This, together with restrictions placed by banks on loans, a necessity due to tight money market, all tended to set back the export business of China.

"The month of May has been an unusual one for sudden drops in Sterling exchange. Because of this, importers; especially piece goods merchants suffered heavy losses. Formerly, during the months of May and June, the Chinese dollar is usually at a premium. This year, due to the fact that there was a large local stock of silver coins, rates have been normal. Although local interest rates fluctuated, the general tone of the market has been steady.

"With regard to cotton yarn and piece goods, very little business was done, because of over stocking. There was, however, great activity in the export of flour and other food stuffs. We can say, in general, that because of internal political disturbances throughout China and because of the financial crisis abroad, business in Shanghai has not been very brisk. "

Consortium Agreement Signed

The International Consortium has been duly and finally constituted to extend financial and economic aid to China—the final step in its organization being the signing of the agreement which took place in New York on October 15, according to the *New York Evening Post.*

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MILLARD'S REVIEW has pleasure in announcing special arrangements just completed with the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment, the Official Geographers of China, for the distribution of a limited number of copies of the SECOND EDITION of the *"New Atlas & Commercial Gazetteer of China."*

It is entirely impossible to show the magnitude of this monumental work. It is unique. The result of many years of close research by a large staff of experts, and of the expenditure of a great amount of money, it is a land mark in the progress of the Chinese Republic. No advertising can demonstrate the extent of its usefulness. There is no commercial or economic avenue of this great country that is not efficiently and authoritatively dealt with.

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That, in brief, was the ambition of Mr. Dingle, and he and his staff have magnificiently fulfilled that ambition.

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The Far Eastern Geographical Establishment,
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Gentlemen:

The writer and the Chief of our Far Eastern Trade Division have examined with great interest "The New Atlas and Commercial Gazeteer of China" which you have issued.

We can but admire the energy and industry evidenced by the compilation and publication of this volume, which, as a pioneer work, must have been one of extraordinary difficulty.

We congratulate you on the success which has attended your efforts in compiling a work so greatly needed for the vast Chinese Republic. You have succeded in bringing together a vast amount of information, geographical, commercial and industrial, obtainable through no other one source, and presenting it with an admirable series of charts and maps of the utmost value to all interested in Chinese affairs, and this, combined with the admirable typographical arrangement and execution, should make it appeal successfully for the support of government departments, colleges libraries, business houses and individuals.

Very truly yours.
William M. Benney,
Manager Foreign Trade Department,

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The Far Eastern Geographical Establishment,
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Gentlemen :

I have looked over the advance sheets of your admirable Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China, which you kindly let me have for the purpose, and I take pleasure in recommending it to the attention of those who are interested in any phases of the commerce or industries of China.

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(Signed) JULEAN ARNOLD
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The attention of all American citizens residing in the Shanghai Consular District is invited to the fact that a Register of American Citizens is kept in this Consulate-General. All who have not registered, or who have not re-registered within the last twelve months, are hereby requested to do so. The advisability of such action is obvious, especially for such persons as may require emergency passports or Consular protection.

Applicants for initial registration should bring with them all available documentary evidence of American citizenship including any passport in their possession; and should be accompanied by an identifying witness.

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For the French group, the Banque de L'Indo-Chine, Paris.

For the Japanese group, the Yokohama Specie Bank, by K. Takeuchi, Peking representative of the Japanese banking group.

For the American group, by the managing committee for J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Chase National Bank, all of New York; Messrs. Lee, Higginson of Boston, and the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago.

The State Department and the various foreign offices were at once notified by wire that the Consortium agreement had been signed.

Sir Charles Addis, British representative, speaking of the Consortium, said that international cooperation rather than competition would be employed. Now that the group has been definitely formed it is up to China to decide whether or not she desires its assistance. He stressed the fact that no special interests were desired and that China's sovereignty will at all times be unimpaired.

I. C. Suez, Chinese Consul-general to New York, declared himself favorable to the Consortium saying that China had men and material but was in great need of money and machines. This need the Consortium will fill.

Men and Events

Tom Kines of the Standard Oil Company of Ningpo, is in Shanghai this week on a short business trip.

Hollington K. Tong, associate editor of *Millard's Review* at Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday, November 18, on a short business trip.

C. F. Wolsiffer of the British-American Tobacco Company, Tientsin, and Mrs. Wolsiffer were in Shanghai this week on a short business trip.

Ray G. Marshall, correspondent for the *Minneapolis Journal*, is in Shanghai this week on a trip through China and Japan. He is accompanied by Mrs. Marshall.

Chester A. Weiss of the United States Steel Products Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart for Peking on Friday morning, November 18, on a three weeks business trip.

A. Morley Horder, who for the last two years has been manager of the Tokio office of the Northwest Trading Company of Seattle, has arrived in Shanghai to be connected with the local office.

Dr. H. S. B. Houghton of the Rockefeller Foundation, Peking, is in Shanghai this week visiting, previous to his departure for America on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* on Saturday, November 20.

Mrs. J. T. Proctor and Mrs. Roy D. Stafford will be at home to their friends on Friday afternoon, November 19, at the home of Mrs. Stafford, 120 Dixwell Road from 4:30 to 7 o'clock. The reception

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14-686

is being held in honor of the Misses Lacey and Ritner.

Hon. Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, arrived in Soochow on Saturday and proceeded to Hangchow by launch arriving there Sunday. Mrs. Crane and Miss Crane are accompanying him. The party is expected to arrive in Shanghai this week for a brief visit.

Among those departing on the *s. s. Empress of Asia* on Saturday November 20, are. Mrs. Thomas W. Simmons, of the Thomas W. Simmons Company; Carl Seitz of the China Pacific Company; and J. B. Powell, *Millard's Review*; Mrs. J. Blair of Los Angeles; and J. Corbett of the Standard Oil Company of Shanghai.

John W. Haussermann of New Richmond, Ohio, is in Shanghai this week on his way home to America, after a visit in the Philippines. Mr. Haussermann was formerly a leading lawyer of Manila and still has important interests in the Philippines. He is a personal friend of President-elect Harding.

In celebraton of the Brazilian National holiday a reception was held at the Brazilian Consulate on Monday, November 15. Hugo Reiss, Brazilian Consul and C. Pereira, secretary, received the guests of the civil, military and naval officials and the Allied Consuls and their staffs. More than 100 attended the reception.

Six little Chinese girls, in real celestial dress of trouserettes and kimono-like coats, now serve tea during the afternoons in the Waldorf-Astoria shop. The girls are from New York's Chinatown, and they are American-born of Chinese parents, all of them having attended New York schools and speak excellent English, according to *Associated Advertising*.

The Sericultural Department of Nanking University has prepared and sent to the Silk and Cocoon Guild of Shanghai a large box of articles for exhibition in the International Silk Exposition to be held in New York City, during February 1921. This box will be delivered to the exposition by the Shanghai Guild delegates, who are departing on the *s. s. Empress of Japan* in December.

The Horticultural Society held their autumn chrysanthemum show this week in the specially constructed matshed on the Bund, Shanghai. A feature of this year's exhibition was the prize awarded the best table decoration and aroused much interest. The table taking the first prize was awarded a gold medal and the Society's cup. This cup must be won four times to be held permanently. Many flowers were entered by the Chinese gardeners this year.

Many guests attended the reception held by Mrs. H. A. Wilbur and Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, on Thursday afternoon, November 18, at the home of Mrs. Lockwood, 2 Barchet Road, Shanghai. The reception was in honor of the wives of the new resident Y. M. C. A. secretaries in China, Mesdames Cowles, McLachlin, Gray, Kees, and Hall. Those who assisted in the dining room were, Mrs. Roy D. Stafford, Mrs. W. S. Ward, Mrs. A. P. Chase, Mrs. J. H. Geldhart, Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine, and Miss Breck of the Navy Y. M. C. A.

C. L. Seitz, president of the China Pacific Company, and J. B. Powell, editor and publisher of

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14-688

Millard's Review and honorary secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, are leaving for the United States on the *Empress of Asia*, Saturday, November 20, to act as representatives of the American Chamber of Commerce at Washington in obtaining the passage of the Federal Incorporation Bill, which will enable American companies in China to obtain charters from the national government. Mr. Powell will be in America for four months in connection with this and personal business interests.

General Hsu Shu-cheng, or "Little Hsu" a political refugee in the Japanese Legation at Peking, fled from the Legation on the evening of November 14, in a Japanese mail box. He is now on his way to Yunnan to join hands with General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of that province, against Peking. In the future he will also co-operate with the Kuo Min Tang leaders, as the Anfu Party, of which he is a leader and the Kuo Min Tang have already made it a common cause to force President Hsu Shih-chang to resign from the Presidency and organize a new government at Peking. The escape of General Hsu from the Japanese Legation is considered as significant politically.

News from North China

Lieutenant Nickols of Tientsin is taking the next United States transport from Chinwangtao for Manila, where he expects to meet his mother. They will both return to Tientsin where Mrs. Nickols plans to spend the winter with her son.

Mrs. Morey, who has been spending some time with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Eastham at Peiyang University, expects to leave next Monday by boat for Shanghai from which place she will sail for her home in Portland, Oregon.

Prince Tsai Tao, of Peking, who is visiting at Mukden, has been engaged by General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Mukden as his highest military adviser. He will receive an annual salary of $6,000, and will reside at Peking. The post is honorary.

J. B. Crow, Jr., has left Tientsin for Shanghai to assume management of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in that port. Mr. Crow, has been in Tientsin for several months as manager of the same company. H. R. Sims of San Francisco is in charge of the Tientsin office at present.

Baron Fujimura, member of the Japanese House of Peers, is visiting in Peking, having arrived here on November 8. A dinner was given in his honor by Mr. Omura, Manager of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, on Tuesday evening. E. Ishizuka, Superintendent of the Oriental Development Company, is also visiting in the Chinese Capital.

Yang Pao-ling, member of the Chihli River Commission, left Tientsin last Saturday for South China to make an investigation of the Southern Grand Canal at the request of Chang Chien, the Tungchow industrial captain, who has been making plans to improve the river at an early date. Mr. Chang is highly interested in the canal.

Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, and four Counsellors of the Ministry at the beginning of

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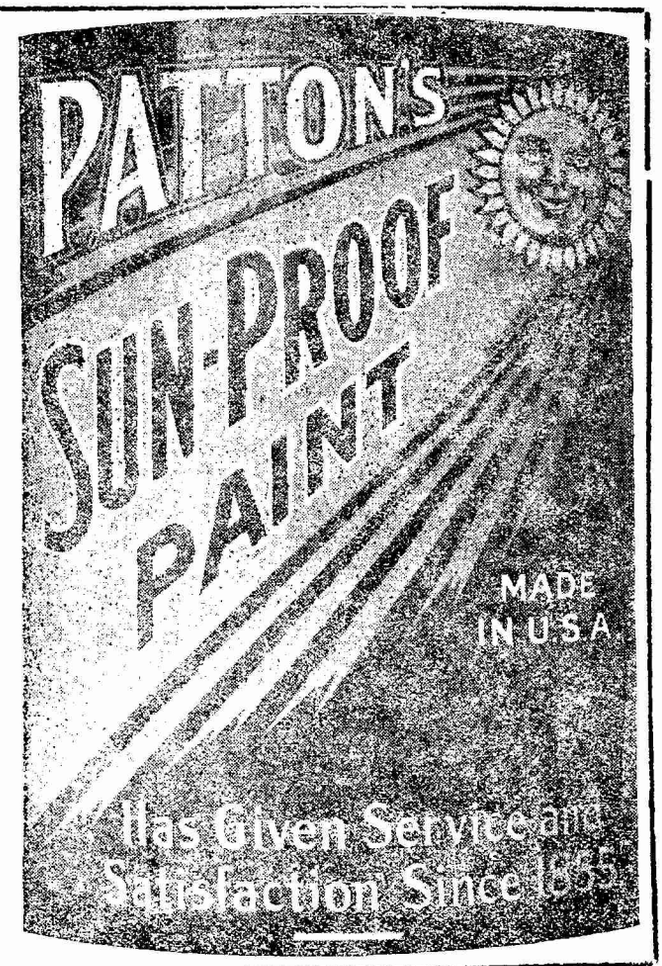

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Correspondent in China—The Commercial & Industrial Bank of China

14-690

this week requested the local court to release Chuan Liang, Director-general of the Kirin-Huaining Railway, who has been charged with embezzlement, on bail, but after the preliminary examination the Court refused their application.

Thursday being the anniversary of the birth of the King of Italy there was a parade of the Italian troops at 8 a. m. and a reception at the legation at noon. On the same day there was a special meeting at the French Club at Peking in connection with the Armistice Day. Mr. Padoux, Adviser to the Chinese government, and the President of the Club made an address.

Mr. Dillard Brown Lasseter, American Vice-Consul at Tientsin, and Miss Helen Frances Smith of Atlanta, Georgia, were married on November 8. The ceremony took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart J. Fuller, on Meadows Road, and was solemnized by Rev. Wynans. Miss Smith accompanied by her mother, arrived in Tientsin on the same morning from America.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Communications, and Agriculture and Commerce are conducting joint investigations into the recent disaster at the Tongshan colliery with the object of introducing factory laws for the protection of workmen. The government is considering the proposal of demanding $1,000 compensation for the relatives of each man killed in the recent explosion.

The American College Club of North China helds its annual reunion tonight at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits. There were speeches by Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. S. Hornbeck, former adviser to the American Delegation to the International Peace Conference in Europe. American college men at Tientsin are provided with special transportation facilities for attending the reunion.

The Overland's 48 hour non-stop run tried out by Major Patterson at Peking was a success. Upon the completion of the run, the car though very dusty was in splendid order, and the distance covered was 969 miles, the speed 22 miles an hour on the average and 20¾ miles were covered per American standard gallon. The China American Trading Company which carried out the experiment was delighted with the results of the run.

A gigantic ball and entertainment, the attendance at which is expected to be in the thousands, will be held on the evening of November 25, the American National Thanksgiving Holiday, at the Grand Hotel de Peking. The event, which was planned by American ladies and is under the direction of a joint Chinese-American ladies' committee, will be given entirely in benefit of the famine sufferers of North China, and the proceeds will be turned over to the Foreign International Relief Committee.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Eastern Railway was held on November 6 and elected the following Russian directors: Messrs. Sachinov, Danioevsky, Desnitsky, Tochkarioff and Richter; also the following members of the Board of Audit; Messrs. Konovoff, Grosse, Balachter, Cheng Han and C. S. Liu. The Chinese directors consist of Sung Hsiao-lin, C. C. Wang, Yen Chen-hsing and Messrs Hai and Tung. General Horvath was appointed railway adviser to reside at Peking.

A party of twelve Americans and eight Britisher having business interests in Mongolia, accompanied by Major McGruder, Assistant Military Attache to the American Legation at Peking, and Major Bogan of the United States Legation Guards, left Monday morning for Urga. Both Majors McGruder and Bogan are going in the capacity of unofficial observers. The party will make a study of the situation in Mongolia as well as to attend to their own interest. It will try to bring back Mr. Mills and Mr. McLaughlin whose safety at Urga is being threatened by the disturbance.

The third and final meeting of the Women's Committee which had during the last week been collecting for the famine relief fund was held on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Stuart J. Fuller, United States Consulate General, Tientsin. The Committee collected during that period $19,223.47. One of the speakers of the meeting was M. T. Liang, president of the North China International Famine Relief Society, who addressed the ladies on the best use to make of the money they have collected and the short account he gave of the work accomplished, and the future program of the society.

The Foochow incident has been brought to a close after having lasted one year under the following conditions: 1. The Japanese government has agreed to express regret to the Chinese government for the conduct of the Japanese subjects on that occasion. 2. The Japanese government will suitably punish the offending Japanese subjects. 3. Compensation will be paid by Japan to the Chinese sufferers. Having received the note of regret the Chinese government will express regret for the boycott which followed the incident. This is the first time in the recent relationship between Japan and China that such a satisfactory settlement has been effected.

Peking, November 13, 1920.

News from Central China

The local Chinese Chamber of Commerce has issued circulars to members of the Silk Guild asking them to select and collect their silk products in order to send them to the International Silk Fair to be held in New York next year.

K. P. Tsai, General Manager of the Pacific Trading Company of Hankow, is now visiting Hankow on business. The said company are general importers, exporters, engineers and contractors formed by Chinese engineers educated in America.

Hsia Shou-kang, the newly appointed Civil Governor of Hupeh to succeed Mr. Sun Chen-chia whos appointment is backed by militarists, has promised the Provincial Assembly to leave Peking for Hankow to assume his new post in Wuchang.

Two hundred and three lecturers have been sent out by the Educational Commissioner of Hupeh to the various districts to give lectures to each district for the education of the masses. All these lecturers were trained in a special lecturers' institute in Wuchang.

A Buddhists Society has been formed in Hankow as a direct result of a series of lectures on Buddism principles by a noted monk of Hangchow in Wuchang and Hankow. Many Chinese interested in this religion are joining this organization with enthusiasm.

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Y. Henry Hsin, Hon. Secretary of the Wuhan branch of the St. John's University Alumni Association, announces that a social meeting will be held at the Chinese Golf Club tomorrow when members are expcted to turn out with their families and friends.

Delegates of the preparatory committees of the People's Convention of Shanghai and Shantung have arrive in Hankow to investigate conditions here regarding the People's Convention proposition. They were given a reception by several local organizations.

Most of the Southern troops in western Hupeh are thinking of renewing allegiance to the provincial government of Hupeh. Pursuant to orders from Peking, the governors are negotiating peace terms with them in the hope of bringing about general peace in the country.

The military and civil governors of Wuchang entertained Mr. A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, at their yamen on November 12, when the Japanese Consul called on the governors with the request to have two inland ports opened to foreign trade. This request was refused by the governors.

The Hupeh Industrial Association promoted by leading industrial magnates in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, has been re-organized. It has been amalgamated with another organization purporting to promote industries. This latter union was promoted by Mr. Yeh Chi-an, a prominent industrial leader in Hankow.

The sums thus far raised by the International Famine Relief Committee, according to Mr. P. W. Mills, Secretary of the Committee, are $3,560 and Tls. 912. Besides a balance of $2.000 from the Tienmen Relief Fund raised by the foreign communities in Hankow might be available for the relief work.

Several carloads of famine-stricken children have been brought to Hankow by the Peking-Hankow trains from the famine effected areas in the North. They are being taken care of by the Hankow Chinese Benevolent Association who are arranging to send them to work in the various industrial plants in Wuchang and Hankow.

Miss L. M. Wong, of the Women's Christian Temperance Society, is visiting this center this week, lecturing in Wuchang and Hanyang on the various unhealthy practices of Chinese women such as foot-binding, ear-drilling, smoking and drinking. She will address the boys department of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. next week.

M. G. Lecomte, Consul-General for France in Hankow, unveiled a memorial table for the French residents in Hankow who had fallen during the war, on the second anniversary of the Armistice Day before the French Municipality. The ceremony was attended by French residents as well as Chinese officials and the Consular body.

The authorities in Szechuen province in a telegram to the Peking government stated that they found it necessary to withhold the portion of salt revenue from the province of Szechuen, pending the receipt of a special allowance from Peking. They added that the revenue was badly needed in cashing the arrears of the soldiers' pay.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hankow passed a resolution at a recent meeting against the formation of a company by officials to control the Hsiang-pei-shan Mines near the Tayeh Iron Mines in

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Hupeh. The former mines are now being operated by the Hupeh Government Mining Bureau and are therefore in the hands of the officials.

Dr. Yen Te Ching, managing director of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has returned to Hankow, his visit to America in connection with the negotiation of a railway loan having been canceled. The loan which the Ministry of Communications contemplated to float in America is said to be for constructing another section of the Canton-Hankow line.

The Commissioner of Defence of Hankow has been informed by Chinese authorities of Shanghai to the effect that the leading Russian propagandist of Bolshevism is proceeding to Hankow for the purpose of propagating Bolshevik principles among the Chinese in this center. Serious anxiety is caused among officials circles as to his whereabouts and activities.

There is nothing of interest to report in the market for exports in Hankow: the market is absolutely stagnant. In the import market there was a small demand for black venetians, and clearances were a little better. There was also a small demand for cotton yarn at poor prices. In the latter product the Shanghai market about Hankow Tls. 15-19 above local values.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Commander of the 16th, Mixed Brigade dedicated an Army Y. M. C. A. on November 12 at Seven-Mile-Creek near Hankow before a large gathering of leading Christians and officials of Wuhan. This is the first Chinese Army Y. M. C. A., and the first man in China to introduce the Red Triangle into the camps is a Christian general.

Rev. S. H. Littell, of the American Church Mission of Hankow, who went to Peking last week representing the International Famine Relief Committee of Hankow in the International Relief Conference recently held in Peking, is back in Hankow with the report that it was decided that funds from the Hankow committee would be alloted to the Honan Provincial Relief committee.

Dr. S. T. Kong, Mining Engineer and Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Hankow Y. M. C. A., has returned to Hankow after a brief visit to Shanghai on business. He is now engaged in setting up his Chinese paint business in Hankow, and he has already secured the zinc ores of the famous Shui-Kow-Shan mines of Hunan where he in running a factory, on scientific lines.

According to this week's report of the British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow on local markets, a quantity of sesamum seeds was reported to have changed hands, otherwise there was little doing. There are signs of a slight recovery of home markets. Local values for most products of export are weak with a downward tendency. The only change in the market for imports in Hankow is a slight improvement in local prices for cotton yarn.

General Li Lieh-chun, former Tuchun of Kiangsi and recently Commander of an army despatched by

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"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan to attack Hupeh, has sent a telegram to General Tan Yen-kai of Changsha stating that he is at present living in Kweichow but intends to return to Shanghai soon by way of Hunan. He asks for Tang's protection while passing through Hunan, and promises that he will no long participate in any military enterprises.

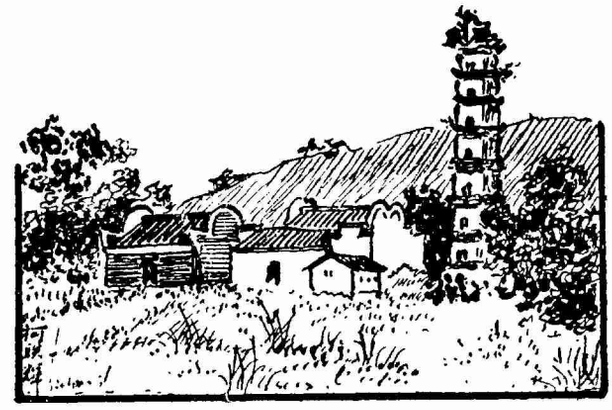
Dr. John Dewey, the noted American educator and philosopher of the Peking Government University, who recently visited Changsha, Wuchang and Hankow, is now lecturing at Kiukiang and Nanchang, Kiangsi, at the request of the Kiangsi gentry who sent delegates to Changsha to arrange lectures in Kiangsi province with Dr. Dewey. Mrs. Dewey is accompanying him to Kiangsi. They are expected to be back in Hankow today on their way to Peking.

The Wuhan Students Union, which was closed by order of the officials, was given new life when a special conference with students delegates was held in Boone University by Dr. John Dewey. After the conference a meeting was held by the students who are thinking of reorganizing the Students Union. It will be remembered that most of the leaders of the student movement in Wuhan were expelled from the government schools of Wuchang by the governors on account of the movement.

Dr. Ida Kahn, the famous Chinese woman doctor and speaker, has returned to her work in Nanchang, Kiangsi, her native province, and intends to reopen the Hospital for the women and Children. She has recently visited America on lecture tours, and at the same time she took some advanced work in surgery in an American university. She brought home to the Kiangsi people the fact that as she went through the various parts of America she found cordial and friendly relations existing between the Americans and the Chinese.

All the local Chinese newspaper editors in Hankow were entertained by the Japanese Commander of Battalions of the Japanese Barrack in Hankow on November 7. A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General at Hankow, was also present at the dinner. The Japanese Commander spoke on the importance of closer and more friendly relations between China and Japan. In a short address, Consul-General Segawa emphasized on the need of a better understanding of the situation in which China and Japan are placed today. Their addresses were responded to by the editor of the public opinion, who on behalf of the Chinese editors admired the ways in which the Japanese soldiers are protecting Japanese interests in this port.

Hankow, November 14, 1920.



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SHANGHAI

News from South China

The schools in Canton, suspended since September 27 because of local disturbance, will resume their sessions beginning November 8.

Leo Allen Bergholz, American Consul-General in Canton, left Hongkong October 29 for the States on furlough. Mrs. Bergholz, his mother, also sailed with him.

Many Cantonese merchants in Kwangsi have withdrawn from that province for Kwangtung so as to avoid persecution should the Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict become too serious.

The Military Government under Dr. Sun Yat-sen and others is expected to reestablish itself in Canton soon. The Ministries of Interior and Finance have already located quarters for their assumption of business.

Rear Admiral Tang Ting-kwang, Tuchun of Kwangtung since the dismissal of Mu Yung-hsien, has refused the appointment from the Military government as Minister of the Navy to replace Admiral Lin Pao-yi, who has signified his intention to return allegiance to Peking.

Captain Y. Y. Tsao, C. N., for several years Director-General of the Kwangtung Conservancy Board, who has deserted his post since the evacuation of Canton by the Kwangsi party, will be removed from office. Pending the investigation of his official accounts, his private property has been held.

Wu Teh-cheng, a prominent Kuomintang leader, one of the revolutionary army leaders in the south against Kwangsi militarists, arrived at Canton November 3. He will remain here for some time, he says to friends. Mr. Wu is interested in newspaper work when not running politics and revolutions.

The returned students in Canton have contributed no little to the success of the Cantonese Army in the ousting of the Kwangsiites from Canton through their organization and equipment of the aviation corps which has consisted of returned students proficient in aviation through their study in the United States.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao, late Minister of Finance of the Military Government under Tsen Chun-hsuan, is still in Hongkong when last heard of. He does not intend to return north soon, as he expects to see his son married before sailing from South China. Mrs. Chen and family visited their native village at Saaechiu but recently.

Commander-in-Chief Chen Chiung-ming, General Li Fook-lum, General Ngai Bong-ping, Commander Hsu Hsiung-chi, Colonel Chark Wang, General Li Yao-hon, all have definitely decided to oust the Kwangsi soldiers from Kwangtung entirely. The Kwangsiities are now stationed at Shiuhing, and the Cantonese troops are moving towards that city.

Fo Sun, a son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has been formally appointed Director or Mayor of Canton Municipality; Chen Wing-sen, director of Kwangtung government Arsenal. Both Mr. Sun and Mr. Chen are American college graduates, Mr. Sun receiving his master's degree from Columbia University in the City of New York, and Mr. Chen graduating from Yale.

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The South China Athletic Association, for the past considered but a junior organization in sporting circle in Hongkong, has grown to such an extent as to now play and compete with teams in football, tennis, and other forms of sports with members of the senior league. It will not be long that this Association will become one of the regular leading organizations in the sporting life of South China.

The Canton Army has decided definitely not only to oust all armed Kwangsiities from Kwangtung but also to attack Lu Yung-ting in Kwangsi to prevent his further plot with Peking to curse the South-west with his militaristic policy. There are some 5,000 Kwangsi soldiers still in Shiuhing, and General Chen Chiung-ming has ordered five brigades from different roads to surround them, unless the enemy would evacuate the city without delay. Lu Yung-ting will assume the Peking-given post of Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi with his headquarter at Wuchow so as to meet the Cantonese troops coming on the West River.

By order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Administrative Directors of the Military Government now having their headquarter at Shanghai, General Chen Chiung-ming, the leader of the Cantonese Party, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in Canton and concurrently Civil Governor of Kwangtung. The principal provincial officials so far commissioned or mentioned are Liao Chung-hai, commissioner of finance; Chau Lu, commissioner of political affairs, or Secretary of State; Frank W. Lee, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; and General Ngai Bong-ping, Commissioner of Police, as usual. Y. P. Hsieh, M. P., is being mentioned for Commissioner of Education.

The Canton leaders are now having no little difficulty in checking the incoming military commanders from molesting the persons and property of former supporters and officials of the Kwangsi Party in Canton. Some of the homes of former officials under Mu Yung-hsien have been occupied by troops without order and permission of the higher command. The Cantonese leaders never intend to make the policy of Canton for the Cantonese a tool for the unscrupulous persons, to take advantage of the now less powerful persons in the community. In fact, the policy only aims to have the principal offices filled by own provincials so as to better work for the interest of the community, while other provincials are not excluded from political appointments in Canton. The leaders, the correspondent is informed, will try their best to prevent further lawlessness committed on former officials of Mu Yung-hsien.

H. W.

Canton, November 6, 1920.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

November 11. Peking dispatch says foreigners in Urga are sending out call for aid, Anglo-American armed party now enroute.

November 12. Plans under way for building commercial port at Woosung to cost $10,000,000.——Japan sends China note apologising for Foochow incident and offering terms of settlement.——Mixed forces of Bolsheviks repulsed in attack on Urga, Peking dispatch says.

Notice

Ministry of Communications

The Ministry of Communications is now in need of Chinese students who have been trained either at the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in China or abroad on the following subjects:—General Railway Administration, Accounting, Traffic, Workshop and Store Management, Railway Laws and Regulations, Railway Statistics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Engineering, Bridge Design and Construction, Surveying, Drafting, Masonary, Hydraulic Engineering, Car Manufacturing, Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

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This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
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14-698

November 16. Chinese government appoints commission to prepare for abolition of extraterritoriality. ——Peking dispatch says attack on Urga resumed. ——Premier picks body to unify nation, headed by Li Yuan-hung.

November 17. Semenoff defeated by Reds as permission to enter China and disarm troops, according to Peking report.——Peking telegram says Little Hsu has escaped and will probably join force attacking Urga, a part of which is supposed to be composed of former Anfu troops.

SIBERIA

November 11. Vladivostok delegates quit Chita unity conference.

JAPAN

November 11. Tokio dispatch says twenty Koreans who were interfering with military operations at Changyen, were killed, a mission school, a native school and ten residences destroyed.

November 12. Japanese silk dealers agree to suspend operations from November 30 to February 15 to hold up raw silk market.

November 15. Japanese commander at Vladivostok forbids organization of communistic government.

November 17. Tokio dispatch says anti-Christian demonstration held at religious meeting in Salvation Army Barracks.

GENERAL

November 11. Official count shows Republicans gain sixty-one seats in U. S. House.——German reports says Lord Robert Cecil demands admittance of Germany to League immediately.——King of Belgians calls new cabinet;——Socialists and police fight in Milan with one casualty and several injured.

November 12. Wrangel said to be winning new victories against Bolshevists.——Former King of Bavaria dies.——Demonstration against Venizelos held in Athens.

November 13. Impressive ceremonies mark burial of unknown heroes on Armistice Day both in England and France.——Count de Saint-Aulaire appointed French ambassador to England.

November 14. Irish Home Rule bill passes report stage with little or no change.——German business holding convention in Berlin to plan trade expansion.——Wrangel said to be successfully retiring before superior forces.

November 15. Practically all railway traffic suspended in Ireland with civil warfare increasing.——French and British near agreement on German reparations.——Home Rule Bill has its third reading.

November 16. Irish Home Rule adopted by Commons.——French protest admittance of Germany to League of Nations for present.——Wrangel's forces completely demoralized, commander escaping on French ship.——New American immigration law announced as probable.

November 17. Venizelos loses Greek election and King Constantine may be returned to throne.——M. Poincare expresses belief that U. S. will join League of Nations.——France makes up new navy program.——Court finds late King Alexander of Greece legally married to Mlle. Manos.

Correspondence

Self-defence of the Middle Class of China

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW :—

A wise statesman is one capable of surveying the wants of the people, aiming at socialism as his goal, and harmonizing the different classes of people to avoid a violent clash by the introduction of a gradual change. The British Premier is one of this kind, for, realizing the general trend of the world, he is going to grant both the Egyptians and the Indians a self-government desired by them. Similarly, a wise man must, in a critical moment, resort to the principle 'To give is better than to receive. The American capitalists, for example, are willing to allot shares to the labourers and the trades—unions of France are contemplating measures to satisfy the labourers and farmers. In every other country, more or less changes are being introduced in the methods of distributing wealth, for the labour question is now looked upon as one of vital importance.

Let us turn our eyes to China where voracious militarists and corrupt officials hold the regime. They are no statesmen at all. They are similar to a gang of first-class robbers—first-class in art, in numerical strength and in historical status. They rob the people by fraud, by force and by foreign help. Besides committing actual robbery through their bandit soldiers, they use dishonored bonds, depreciated notes illegal impositions, superfluous coins, industrial monopolies, gambling licenses and secret trades as means of filling their abyss-like pockets. I, myself, am one of their victims, because in keeping my numerous family, I have to pay $5 more every month for rice owing to their secret engagement in rice trade and $15 more for other expenses which increase in value on account of increase in rice price and other reasons. This is equivalent to saying that about 10 percent of my honest earning suffers from an invisible robbery. Can or should I tolerate it for ever? Other people directly under their oppression suffer by for more. Would they tolerate it too?

When the marked robbers are for the time being exhausted of gigantic means to satisfy their ever-strong appetite, or, when time is too imminent, for them to collect money from internal sources to pay up the arrears of their assistants in order to pacify them for the moment, they must appeal to foreign help, which almost surely comes up to their satisfaction on account of their historical status. In so doing, they freely pledge, and sometimes sell, the rights and properties of the people whose means of subsistence are much deprived of thereby. Worst of all now, in finding themselves two weak to encounter the objection of the people, they call in a fellow-gang, the Japanese militarists, willing to offer the latter the major portion of their booty. This further audacious step means to starve and enslave the people and can by no means be excusable.

The labourers and farmers of China, are, of course, ignorant, but those of Russia are equally so. Yet the latter pressed by want of bread and instigated by the idealists rose up in a body against their militarists and officials. In the course of their struggle the merchants or the middle class who earned money by energy and wisdom were whirled into the same Stygian pool as the militarists and officials who had lived on their blood. They made no discrimination, because they complained that the money of the merchants had been the author of all evils. Had the upper class yielded a little and made a compromising change, or had the middle class stood forth to replace the former by government like that of France, or America, the bloody disasters might have been avoided. But these two classes did not observe the necessity of so doing until too late. Ultimately, even socialism had to give way to communism, which, I think, would encourage laziness and hence impede the progress of civilization because if does not permit one to enjoy the entire fruit of one's wisdom and energy.

On account of her contiguity to Russia and on account of the deplorable conditions of her labourers and farmers, China is liable to the infection of Bolshevism, in spite of the fact that the people are sincere lovers of peace. But can such a reign of terror as has happened in Russia be allowed to haunt this land? No great endeavours should be made to guard against it. However, sound the Bolshevik principle may be, the procedure of establishing it is horrible without parallel and absolutely violates the principle of humanity. Its importation into China must be strenuously prevented. But what I mean prevention is neither governmental prohibition, nor foreign interference which will produce just an opposite result. If Bolshevism could have been suppressed by prohibition, the late Czar's omnipotence would have done so very well. Again, had not there been foreign interference the Bolshevik government could not have been consolidated so easily.

Prevention is simply self-awakening. The first step is to let the militarists and officials awake themselves. Let them give up part of their ambition; let them cancel all secret pacts and agreements; let them remove all the obstacles which they have laid upon the freedom of the legal Parliament; last of all, let them adopt a more equitable way of distributing wealth and introduce beneficial changes gradually but surely. This expectation, however, has been proved an absolute vanity by these two years' experience. The second, step, or only step remaining available, is to look to the middle class, which lying between the upper and lower classes are just like a rose between two thorns. During the past two years they have cried loud before the upper class but the whole gang including Hsu Hsi-chang and Tsen Tsun Hsun seems to be deafened to their clamorous appeals and demonstrations by

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its gluttony in power and wealth. Nay, loathing their bothering but faithful advice, it has unveiled itself by wounding and killing a great number of them. Hence, in order to save themselves from the Japanese Yoke which the upper class is going to place on them and from the violence which the lower class would otherwise, extend to them sooner or later, they must step forward desperately to organize a government in place of those of the North and the South, so that a suitable change may be effected to satisfy the lower class. Although this method is more bloody and costly than the former, yet it is now the only course left behind that can prevent the incomparable disasters of Bolshevism.

A great many men of the middle class have actually realized that. They are planning, in their present silence, I imagine, to overthrow both the North and South governments at any cost indispensable. They will delay no more, because the time is so imminent. What they want is simply a faithful, representative government, which and only which can secure a hundred years' peace for China.

Evidences of guarding against Bolshevism. One fact which proves that the middle class have not at present been inspired by Bolshevism and are striving to guard against it is that they want to uphold the national assembly —the only surving product of the Provisional Constitution. In their view, if the clue of the legal system were once broken, or deranged, all things would be turn down and had to be re-constructed on a new model like the happenings in Russia.' Another fact for the same purpose is that they strongly oppose the funny peace negotiation, because it will secure only a patched—up peace for China, because it is employed by the North and South militarists and officials to divided their booty, because it is intended as an instrument through which these seditious fellows can work hand in hand to oppress the people so as to turn them into Bolshevists.

The great obstacle checking the resolute movement of the middle class is foreign loans. In attempting to lend money to the Peking government some foreign countries may conjecture that Hsu Hsi-chang is the right man to solve the Chinese or Far Eastern question. But they will commit the same error as they did when they put the similar weight on the late Yuan Shih-kai who sowed the seeds of all the present evils with his help and that of 'Foreign Money.'

The terms of the pending loan are, of course, based on good-will; but however good the will may be, to afford pecuniary help to the militarists and officials freely, *i. e.* without consent of the legal Parliament is liable to censure, for.

1. Such a loan really helps one section of a people against another.
2. Such a loan violates the principle of humanity, because the people have repeatedly implored the friendly countries to withhold it in the same manner as helpless lambs bleat under the butcher's axe.
3. Such a loan will lead the Chinese to think that money is in faet the author of all evils.
4. Such a loan will tend to show that foreign countries seem to prevent the Chinese from abiding by their own law because it disregards an important requisite of their Provisional Constitution which they are endeavoring to uphold.
5. Such a loan will wipe out the confidence of the Chinese placed in the words of the friendly countries because it repudiates the former decision of the Diplomatic Corps.

In fine, I hope that the friendly countries to China will abandon their hope on a single man, Hsu Hsi-chang, who is absolutely hopeless. His brains are utterly conservative; his mind is thoroughly corrupt; his feet stand on military support also. By his past actions, it is quite justified to say that he will sting the people more severely than Tuan Chi-jui when he will grow up a wasp, though he affect to appear a harmless grub now. I also hope that they will divert their attention to the middle class at large, who, so promising at present, will sooner or later secure a permanent peace for China so much desired by them. The only help they so eagerly expect of them is simply a moral one—not to lend any money to Hsu Hsi-chang, or, his followers. I think this is the easiest thing that can be accomplished, because it will afford them only a little inconvenience.

HSU TIEN.

Who Sells the Goods to Hongkong?

The following is an illuminating record of the import trade in Hongkong. It was formerly not possible to compile such returns, and we feel that such a comparison will now be of wide interest.

The total value of the imports during 1919, as shown in the Annual Returns, excluding treasure, is £68,058,888, and the following tables will enable a comparison between the trade of 1919 and 1918 to be arrived at:—

(a) PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF IMPORT:

	1919.	1918	Increase or decrease
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	5,124,292	4,439,223	+ 685,069
French Indo-China	13,451,740	15,289,275	— 1,737,535
Japan, Korea and Formosa	9,657,777	*9,819,271	— 161,494
China	9,212,446	†9,361,793	— 49,347
British Dominions, etc	13,272,235	8,130,918	+ 5,041,317
U. S. of America	8,630,120	8,348,054	+ 282,066
Siam	4,765,442	3,597,935	+ 1,167,507
Netherland East Indies	2,964,149	1,320,943	+ 1,643,206

* Excludes Formosa.
† Includes Formosa.

(b) PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

	1919. £	1918. £	Country.
Chinese Medicine	2,795,808	1,982,863	North China.
Fish and Fishery Products	1,814,440	1,967,065	Fr. Indo-China, Japan and Formosa.
Wheat Flour	1,109,825	436,576	Australia, North China.
Rice	12,729,224	12,910,838	Fr. Indo-China, Siam.
Foodstuffs : Miscellaneous	2,380,656	2,767,852	North China, U. S. of America.
Coal	3,119,909	2,502,714	Japan.
Tin	3,255,350	2,783,435	Fr. Indo-China. F.M. States.
Machinery and Engines, including Electrical Accessories	706,971	760,512	U. S. America, United Kingdom.
Metals : Iron and Steel	2,535,799	4,404,481	U. S. America, United Kingdom.
Peanuts	792,899	964,936	North China.
Kerosene	4,248,390	1,606,452	Netherland East Indies, U. S. of America.
Piece Goods : Cottons	3,175,844	3,865,128	United Kingdom, Japan, North China.
,, ,, Woollen	281,724	337,375	United Kingdom.
Tobacco	1,072,762	not available	North China, U. S. of America.
Motor Cars	112,176	71,904	U. S. of America.
Wearing Apparel	548,974	581,593	United Kingdom, Japan, U. S. America
Gunny Bags	569,623	314,267	India.
Matches	815,626	700,662	Japan.
Paper Ware	321,050	169,687	Japan.
Rattans	240,642	165,507	F.M. States & Netherland East Indies.
Sandalwood	289,988	683,482	Australia, F.M. States.
Yarn (Cotton)	9,243,107	5,404,943	India, Japan.

From Finance and Commerce.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The cotton market during the past week has been of an uneventful nature with no trading reported due to the four days' holidays.

Yarn.—The yarn market has also been quiet with undertone steady.

SAMPIN :—

6/11/20. Opening	6/11/20. Closing	12/11/20. Opening
311.90	310.10	314.90
315.00	312.50	315.60
317.90	311.10	319.90
319.50	310.90	320.10
321.10	309.90	321.60
325.20	310.10	321.40

Liverpool, November 9, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....43.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 8.75 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....15.25 ,,
,, ,, ,, January.....14.17 ,,
,, ,, ,, March .....13.95 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, November 4, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....18.75 Cents
May .....18.23 ,,
July.....18.02 ,,
Spot.....20.05 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay Market :—

No. Wire.

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SHANGHAI

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf	Tls.	25.50
„ Nov./Dec.	„	26.00
Shanghai Spot	„	23.50
„ Nov./Dec.	„	23.50
„ M-ginned, Nov./Dec.	„	23.50
Ningpo New Crop Spot	„	25.50

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures : Remain very quiet, with practically no changes since last week. If orders not forthcoming within this month, several of the Filatures will close down for the time being.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	970
„ „ „ Extra Chops	„	930
„ „ „ Medium Chops	„	830

Tsatlees : Only a small purchase reported during the week of 30 bales Blue Monster, Race Horse X. 1. 2. at Tls. 815 average.

Tsatlee Best Chops	Tls.	820
„ Market Chops	„	790

Tussah : Market seems a little stronger with inquiry from Japan.

Tussah Best Chops	Tls.	360
„ Market Chops	„	340

The Lumber Market

By The China Impor tand Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Market Selling Rates of Lumber and Timber at Shanghai on November 15, 1920.

Planks and sawn logs sold in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai. Shanghai Tls.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	55.00
Native Pine Plank—8' to 12'	40.00
Lauan (Philippine) 4" plank	75.00
6" „	80.00
8" „	85.00
10" „	90.00
12" „	95.00
14" „	100.00
16" „	105.00
18" „	110.00
Lumbayao Planks—nominal average	125.00
Teak (Siam) "Golden Teak in Planks" (up to 6" wide) With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 per every additional 2" in width. An extra charge of Tls. 5.00 will be made on orders calling for only one length.	Nominal
Teak (Siam) in sawn squares	Nominal
Sawn Oak (European an grade) up to 4" wide With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width.	125.00
Sawn Siberian Mahogany (European grade) up to 4" wide With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width.	125.00
Hewn Logs :	
Japan Pine	Nominal
White Ash (Sen)	75.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	75.00
Katsura	75.00
Oak	80.00
Laths :	
1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 9.00 per 1,000 pcs.	

T. & G. Flooring :	*No. 1* Shanghai Tls.	*No. 2*
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	78.00	62.00
„ 1" x 6"	80.00	64.00
„ 1½" x 4"	82.00	66.00
„ 1½" x 6"	84.00	63.00
Chinese Pine Flooring in lengths of 8' to 12' 1" x 4", 1" x 5", 1" x 6",	50.00	
Oak 1" & 1½" x 2", 3", 4", 6",	155.00	100.00
Siberian Mahogany 1" & 1½" x 2", 3", 4", 6"	155.00	
Oak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	130.00	Nominal
Siberian Mahogany ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	130.00	
Teak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	Nominal	„
Parquetry Strips: 12" to 36" random		
Oak 1" & 1½" x 2" 3" & 4"	120.00	„
Oak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	100.00	„

Kiln-dried Lumber Tls. 5.00 per 1,000' B. M. extra.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, November 17th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of Silver has declined 2¾d. to 51d. since our last circular. With a good demand for Gold Remittances and little cover our exchange rates are down 4d. to 5/0d. At close the market is firm the result, of profit taking by our local Gold dealers. The drop brought out very little export paper and exports still remain very dull.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 34,970,000 an increase of Tls. 300,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars ... $ 27,360,000 unchanged

Estimated value in Taels 54,900,000.

Stock of silver on 19th Nov. 1919 Taels 28,827,000.

†	Average rates for Oct.	Thurs. Nov. 11	Friday Nov. 12	Sat. Nov. 13	Mon. Nov. 15	Tuesday Nov. 16	Wed. Nov. 17
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/4.120	5/4	5/4 5/3	5/3	5/2½ 5/2	5/0½	5/0
D/Dfts. „	—	5/4½	5/4½ 5/3½	5/3½	5/2¾ 5/2¼	5/0¾	5/0½
4m/s „	—	5/4½	5/4½ 5/3½	5/3½	5/3 5/2½	5/1	5/0½
T/T India	318.620	312	312 307½	311	308½ 306	298¾	307½
T/T France	1,424.400	1545	1545 1545	1545	1525 1510	1465	1465
T/T N. Y.	92.870	90¾	90¼ 88¼	88½	88 87	85	85
T/T H'kong	73.440	73½	73½ 73½	73½	73½ 73½	74	74
T/T Japan	54.670	55½	55½ 56½	56½	56¾ 57¼	85¾	59
T/T Batavia	295.860	305	302½ 298	298	295½ 293	286	284
T/T Straits	43.300	43¼	43¼ 44	44	44¼ 44½	45¾	46⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	5/8.128	5/8	5/8 5/7	5/7	5/6½ 5/6	5/4½	5/4
6m/s „ „	5/9.370	5/9¼	5/9¼ 5/8½	5/8¼	5/7¾ 5/6¼	5/5¾	5/5¼
4m/s „ D/P	—	5/8½	5/8½ 5/7½	5/7½	5/7 5/6½	5/5	5/4½
4m/s „ „							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1524.400	1645	1645 1645	1645	1625 1610	1565	1565
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	99.870	97¾	97¼ 95¼	95½	95 94	92	92
4m/s „ Docs	—	98½	98 96	96¼	95¾ 94¾	92¾	92¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Nov. 11	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	54⅝	54⅛	53⅞	53¼	51⅛	51
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 257¹⁰	Tls. 264⁶⁰	Tls. 266⁰⁰	Tls. 271²⁰	Tls. 270¹⁰	Tls. 270⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁶	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.45	72.45	72.4	72.35	72.3625	72.3125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5½%	5½%	5½%	5½%	5½%	5½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 58.70
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T 296
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 343¾
of Discount	3 m/s. 6¾ %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/7½
„ „	4 m/s. 6¾ %	Hongkong on „	T/T 3/9
„ „	6 m/s. 6⅞ %	Yokohama „ „	T/T 2/11½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, November 1, to November 3, 1920)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Oct. 1 Tael equal $1 Gold.*)

S. S. Heijun, Maru, from U.S. A., October 13.

Indigo Paste, Artificial	Pls.	18

S. S. Jason, from U. S. A., October 13.

Jeans, Grey, 12¾ lb	Pcs.	2,480
Clocks	,,	651
Lanterns	,,	6,000
Leather, Artificial	,,	11
Machines, Calculating	,,	10
Motor-cars	,,	4
Oilcloth	,,	320
Trunks	,,	20
Typewriters	,,	119
Wool & Cotton Mixtures, Unclassed	Yds.	3,133
Socks, Cotton	Pls.	1
Brass Sheets	,,	30
Iron and Steel:		
Bars	,,	179
Aoops	,,	446
Nails, Wire	,,	190
Pipes and Pipe Fittings	,,	931
Plates	,,	6
Shafting	,,	63
Tacks	,,	10
Manufactures of	,,	5
Horseshoes, Old	,,	1,478
Steel, Bamboo	,,	16
Zinc Sheets	,,	345
Acid, Boric	,,	83
,, Hydrochloric	,,	2
Bronze, Powder	,,	2
Gelatine	,,	2
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,000
Leadfoil and Tinfail, Mixture	,,	2,704
Milk, Condensed	,,	7
Paints, Unclassed	,,	20
Paper, Cardboard	,,	22
,, Embossed	,,	80
,, Enamelled	,,	1,275
,, Printing	,,	1,138
,, Writing	,,	73
,, Unclassed	,,	295
Paste	,,	86
Ink, Printing	,,	50
Stiffener Material	,,	1,209
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Basins, Enamelled	Doz.	144
Files, Steel	,,	246
Hosiery	Doz.	236
Shirts	,,	17
Underwear	,,	27
Oil, Linseed	Galls.	102
Paints, Tnclassed	,,	300
Varnish	,,	360
Cigars	Mille	40
Cigarettes	,,	100
Shoes	Pairs	1,780
Dyes, Aniline..Pkgs. 225 HK.	Tls.	52,165
Machinery	,,	98,764

S. S. Porthos, from U. S. A., October 13.

Indigo, Paste, Artificial	Doz.	475

S. S. Genoa Maru, October 26.

To San Francisco.

Oil, Wood	Pls.	854

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	40
Tea, Black Kiukiang	Pls.	9
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	99,040

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	23.87
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	470
,, Kiukiang	,,	21
,, other Ports	,,	23
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	272
,, other Ports	,,	209
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	35
,, other Ports	,,	17
Antimony, Crude	,,	840
,, Oxide	,,	1,008
,, Regulus	,,	840
Bristles	,,	489
Camphor	,,	589
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	14
,, Fine	,,	8
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	3,490
Feather, Duck	,,	117
Hemp	,,	889
Ink, Chinese	,,	8
Intestines, Pig	,,	165
Nutgalls	,,	48
Peas, White	,,	375
Rhubarb	,,	202
Carpts	Pcs.	9
Mats, Rush	,,	16,200

S. S. Monteagle, October 29.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports...Bls. 50	Pls.	50.11
Carpets	Pcs.	13

S. S. Eidena, from U. S. A., October 14.

Jeans, Grey, 12¾ lb	Pcs.	2,520
Lanterns	,,	120
Trunks	,,	12
Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts 35	Pls.	22
Cotton Blankets	,,	2
,, Counterpanes	,,	2
Iron and Steels:		
Bars	,,	3,819
Hoops	,,	76
Hoops Strappings	,,	295
Nails, Cut	,,	540
Pipes	,,	408
Plates	,,	3,040
Plate Cuttings	,,	4,930
Rails	,,	707
Iron and Steel, Calvanived:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	493
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	3,046
Acid, Boric	,,	20
Grease	,,	22
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	270
Pape, Glazec Flint	,,	10
,, Printing	,,	25
,, Waxed	,,	140
,, Writing	,,	6
Rope, Hemp	,,	135
Soap, Laundry	,,	16
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	20
Hats	Doz.	26
Cigars	Milles	8
Glass, Window Common	Boxes	29
,, Wired	Sq. ft.	700
Oil, Engine	Gils.	31,874
Dyes, Aniline..Pkgs. 487 Hk. Tls.		58,045
Machinery	,,	11,920

S. S. Eldridge, from U. S. A. October 14.

Iron Wire	Pls.	

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New Books and Publications

The Japanese People

A History of the Japanese People, By Captain F. Brinkley, R. A, with the collaboration of Baron Kikuchi. The Encyclopedia Britannica Co. Published by George H. Doran Company. New York.

IT is a pleasure to handle a book that is as neatly and attractively got up as the above. From the standpoint of book-making it leaves little to be desired. It is convenient in size and clear in print. The size is that of the Handy Volume Edition of the 11th Edition of the Ency. Britannica. The paper used is India paper such as is used in the Encyclopedia. The illustrations are excellent; there are sixteen full-page half-tones and one hundred fifty engravings on wood by Japanese artists. Four full-page maps illustrate the divisions of Japan about the years 1337, 1577, 1615, and the last shows the empire after the annexation of Korea, in 1910.

The work which by special permission is dedicated to His Majesty Meiji Tenno, the late emperor of Japan, covers the history of the country from the earliest period down to 1911. Several chapters deal with the sources of Japanese history, mythology, historical evidences as to the origin of the nation, its geographical and archeological relics, manners and customs in remote antiquity, the prehistoric and the protohistoric sovereigns. About one-sixth of the volume deals with the earliest period. The remainder is a careful attempt to deal not alone with the political but also with the social, religious, literary, artistic, and economic conditions of the different classes of people.

The author and his collaborator are well fitted for the task taken in hand. Captain Brinkley was chosen to write the article on Japan in the 11th Ed. of the Britannica, published in 1910-11. This speaks for itself. At this time his article was supplemented by a Japanese view on Japan by Baron Kikuchi who again collaborates with him. Captain Brinkley arrived in Japan in 1867 and lived in the country through the great period which was just then beginning. He married a Japanese lady and thoroughly identified himself with the country. For many years he was the editor of the *Japan Mail* and also Japan correspondent for *The Times*. At one time he was professor of Mathematics at the Imperial Engineering College in Tokyo. He was later the Foreign Advisor to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo. Baron Dairoku Kikuchi was formerly President of the Imperial University of Kyoto, and also President of the Imperial Academy of Japan. He is widely recognized as one of the intellectual men of the empire.

Few people are likely to "sit down and read this book at a sitting"—or even at two sittings. But it is one which one likes to have to refer to for an authoritative pronouncement on any point that may come up. It is interestingly written and well worth purchasing for one's Far Eastern bookshelf. H. F. M.

St. John's University, November 6, 1920.

Democracy and Ideals

A Definition. By John Erskine, Professor of English, Columbia University. New York, George H. Doran Company. 1920.

This book is composed of six essays and addresses four of which were written by Professor Erskine while he was serving as "chairman of the Army Education Commission with the American forces in France in 1918, and 1919, and as educational director of the American Expeditionary Force University at Beaune, 1919." The four essays referred to are on: American Character, French Ideals and American, Society as a University, and Universal Training for National Service. The first one—from which the book takes its name-was originally prepared as an address before an educational association in the eastern part of America. The last one, University Leadership, was the author's address delivered in Sept. 1919 at the opening of the winter session of Columbia University.

What the author as a distinguished educator had previously felt in his university work he came to feel most strongly in his experiences in France. Democracy and education must be interdependent, each contributing to the other's development and each growing as the other grows. Without either the other is in danger; with both prosperous a nation's development is fairly safe. The writer in his preface remarks: "precisely because we are all concerned nowadays with the general interests of our fellows, I believe that our national problems are problems in education. Our task is to provide equal opportunity for all citizens-which means equal preparation to make use of the opportunity. We must provide also for the sake of democracy enough general knowledge of life—of other lives than our own—to insure in each of us a sympathy with the problems of the community as a whole; and complete knowledge of life, I have tried to say with emphasis, implies training also for the proper enjoyment of leisure." This constitutes the keynote of the six essays.

The book is distinctly stimulating and should be read by as many Americans as possible; not for the "practical information" which it imparts—the Shanghai telephone directory has more of this than all these essays—but in order to set us to thinking constructively on some of the problems to be solved by Americans in the Orient as well as those at home. The business man who deals with the Chinese can get a few ideas of value especially out of the chapter on "French Ideals and American," and the Western educator can read with profit the last paper on "University Leadership" for this applies as much to education in the Orient as to education in America.

Many books have been written by European travellers—and now the Orientals are beginning to regale us with their ideas—on America and her civilization. Some of these have been friendly and some unfriendly, some charitable and others patronizing; it is safe to say however, that few effects of these have been felt in the United States for the simple reason that the writer was a "foreigner" and therefore could not understand (?) American customs, people, and ideals. This little volume ought to be welcomed and considered however, since it is the work of an American who knows other countries and who has returned to tell his compatriots what he thinks of some of them and their customs in the light of his experiences in "foreign lands"—and suffice it to say that he did not land with a sigh of relief and a patriotic whoop-and-hurrah at getting "back to God's country again." H. F. M.

St. John's University, Shanghai.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1 : A Constructive Foreign Policy for China

References : Pp.577-78

Questions :. What are the two characteristics of international handling of affairs that Mr. Reinsch warns against in the Far East? 2. What does he think would be the ultimate result of building up a Militarist empire in the East? 3. What problems are being faced by China at present? 4. How should America help in the solution of these problems? 5. What is the essential thing needed in China today? 6. What great issues are at stake in the East at present?

Topic 2 : An analysis of the "Teeming Millions" justification for expansion.

References : Pp.575-77

Questions : 1. What is the meaning of the term "teeming millions"? 2. What is the ultimate effect of this argument? 3. Who was Malthus? What was his theory? 4. What is the meaning of Fecund? How can Fecundity be handled? 5. What is poihted out regarding the development of Africa, the Americas, and Australia? 6. Note the writers suggestion on p.576, right column, bottom of page. Use this topic for a class discussion, or composition subject. 7. Does this argument apply to China? (Note for an application see J. O. P. Bland's Recent Events and Present Tendencies)

Topic 3 : Chinese Comment on American Election†

References : Pp.565-67.

Questions : 1. Why were intelligent Chinese more than usually interested in the recent campaign? 2. How is the Republican victory interpreted? 3. What is meant by a "practical administration"? 4. How is the victory interpreted as regards the Japanese questions? 5. How is it interpreted by the Japanese papers? 6. What is said to be Mr. Harding's attitude toward China?

Topic 4: America, Japan, and the Pacific Area.

References: Pp. 580,582,584.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the map on p. 582? 2. Why may the rule of Japan in the south Pacific islands affect America? 3. What is a "Mandate"? 4. In what way is the Filipino situation affected? 5. How does the *Chicago Tribune* solve the whole question?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Peking—and Unification

References: Pp.568-71

Questions. 1. Name the provinces in which the people are attempting to abolish the Tuchunate. 2. How are the northern militarists obstructing the movement? 3 What has been General Lu Yung-hsiang's attitude toward the abolition of the Tuchunate? What is it now? 4. What is Pekinkg's "Bold Stroke"? 5. Who is responsible for it? 6. Discuss the main points in the Mandate.

Topic 2: General Chang Tso-lin's tyranny

References: Pp. 568.

Questions: 1. What is General Chang's position? 2. How has he recently abused it? 3. How does such an action affect the extra-territoriality question? 4. Did Yuan Shih-kai ever ship his enemies to a province to punish them? 5. What is likely to result from such action on Chang's part?

Topic 3: Chinese Women's Red Cross Society

References: Pp. 588,590,592,596, 598.

Questions: 1. How have the President and his wife shown their interest in the Red Cross? 2. When was the Chinese Women's Red Cross organized? 3. What are its purposes? 4. What has it done already? 5 What is it doing now?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Business Speculation.

References: Pp. 571-3, p. 612 (last item).

Questions:, We are told that "China is suffering from an exaggeration of an Oriental characteristic." What is this characteristic? 2. What two other causes are given for China's business difficulties? 3. State in one sentence the present situation of the metals trade in Shanghai; of the piece goods trade. 4. Is the present rate of exchange making the business situation in Shanghai worse or better? Why? 5. How can we distinguish between speculation and business? 6. What is overbuying? 7. What does the writer hope will be the result of China's present business difficulties?

Topic 2. Chinese in America.

References: P. 604.

Questions: 1. Is the number of Chinese in the United States increasing? 2. Why are many Chinese returning to China from the United States? 3. What are the statistics for San Francisco? 4. What is the effect on China of the return of these overseas Chinese? 5. Give as many definite examples as you know.

Topic 3. Advertising of Relief Funds

References: P. 605.

Questions: 1. Study the advertisement for funds for famine relief. 2. What do you think of the picture, of the arrangement and of the lettering in Chinese and in English? 3. Write a paper on this advertisement, stating its good and its bad points. 4. Look through the magazine and try to find a better advertisement.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

November 12, Cause No. 699, In re John A. Bell's Estate; on petition for corrected inventory; testimony of exr. Castrillo taken.

" 12, " " 1211, U. S. v. Welch; testimony of defendant taken; argued and submitted.

" 15, " " 1212, In re Will H. Brun's Estate; on petition for appointment of administrator.

" 15, " " Hankow Consular Court Estate No. 5, In re Thomas J. Beare's Will; on petition for leave to distribute.

(*Before the Commissioner*)

November 13, Cause No. 1190, U. S. v. Boulon; testimony taken of witnesses Jones, Swift, and Ferguson.

" 13, " " 1209, U. S. v. Pilach; testimony taken of witnesses Taylor and defendant.

" 13, " " 1163, Honigsberg & Co., v. Hartz; testimony taken of plaintiff and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

November 12, Cause No. 1211, U. S. v. Welch; finding of involuntary manslaughter; sentence of two years imprisonment and fine of $500.

" 13, " " 1091, Ransom et al. v. Martin; decree for defendant.

" 15, " " 1212, In re Will H. Brun's Estate; order for letters of administration.

" 15, " " Hankow Consular Court Estate No. 5, In re Thomas J. Beare's Will; order authorizing distribution.

BERTHA M. BOWMAN, PLAINTIFF, vs. JAMES A. BOWMAN, DEFENDANT

(*Cause No. 1052, filed October 26, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS.

1. **DIVORCE:** ALIMONY and counsel fees may be awarded by this Court in divorce proceedings.
2. ID.: ID. But where the plaintiff prays for no more than alimony *pendente lite* and the defendant fails to answer, permanent alimony cannot be decreed.
3. ID.: AMICUS CURIAE. In such case to prevent collusion, the court is authorized to appoint a disinterested attorney to appear and defend at the expense of the party at fault.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, for plaintiff.

F. J. Schuhl, Esquire, amicus curiae.

LOBINGIER J.,

This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition and the evidence, defendant having failed to answer or otherwise plead or to appear tho personally served with summons. The petition contains the usual averments of citizenship, residence and marriage of the parties and alleges extreme cruelty and adultery on the part of defendant. It would serve no good purpose to review the evidence in detail. Suffice it to say that the grounds alleged are amply established and entitle plaintiff to an absolute divorce.

In addition to the prayer for that relief, plaintiff asks

> "2. That pending judgment in the cause the defendant be ordered to pay the plaintiff Mexican Dollars Twenty-five ($25.00 Mex.) per week.
>
> 3. That the defendant be ordered to pay the plaintiff's counsel fees in these proceedings.
>
> 4. That the plaintiff be granted such other relief as may to this Honorable Court seem meet and just."

It has been held that a court having divorce jurisdiction possesses the inherent power, independent of statute, to award alimony, temporary [1] or permanent [2] and counsel fees [3] while legislation [4] is available here which expressly provides for such relief. But there is also statute which limits the judgment which may be rendered upon default of answer to

> "the amount claimed in the summons or the relief demanded in the complaint."[5]

1. Corpus Juris, XIX. 206 (50)
2. Id. 242 (57), 243 (58)
3. Id. 226.
4. Consular Court Regulations, 48, 49. Compare Act of Congress of March 31,1901Sess. II,31 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 854, secs. 975,977; Act of June 6, 1900, Sess. II,31 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 786, tit. II, secs. 471, 472.
5. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, sess. I., 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 786, tit II, sec. 240.

November 15, Cause No. 1178, U. S. v. Niernsee; order of commitment.

,, 15, ,, ,, 1206, U. S. v. Moore; order of commitment.

(By the Commissioner)

November 13, Cause No. 1190, U. S. v Boulon; order committing defendant for trial in United States Court for China.

,, 13, ,, ,, 1163, Honigsberg & Co., v Hartz; judgment for plaintiff for $89.00 and costs.

,, 13, ,, " 1209, U. S. v. Pilach; sentence to thirty days in jail.

Assignments for Hearing:

November 20, 9:30, a.m. No. 699, In re John A. Bell's Estate; on petition for corrected inventory.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1211, U. S. v. Welch; on motions.

,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1214, U. S. v. Darke; on motion.

,, 22, ,, ,, ,, 936, Dowler, Forbes & Co. Ltd. v. Liberty Steel Products Co.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1098, Ring Mow Zu et al v. Wilkins Bros. &. Co. Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

November 12, Cause No. 699, In re Estate of John A. Bell, deceased; answer.

,, 12, ,, ,, 989, Raab vs. The Barque "Chin-Pu;" petitions of Whitney I. Eisler and Parker, Reilley & Co.

,, 12, ,, ,, 1170, Tsu Sung Tai vs. Gaston Williams & Wigmore; amended complaint.

> "The reason and fairness of this statutory rule are obvious. The defendant by his default submits, without contest on his part, to the court only the claim of the plaintiff for the relief prayed in the complaint. But if a different or greater relief were demanded, he might appear and contest it as unjust; hence the statute wisely limits the power of the court in awarding judgment by default to that asked for in the complaint, to the end that the defendant may safely omit to appear in cases where he is willing to submit to the court, without contest, the claim of the plaintiff to the specific relief invoked in his complaint."[6]

It will be seen that the complaint or petition here prays for alimony "pending judgment" and also counsel fees, but it does not demand permanent alimony. There is, indeed, a prayer for general relief but that is insufficient, under such a statute, to authorize relief not specifically prayed for if defendant has not answered[7]; where, as here, the prayer is for no more than temporary alimony it is error to award other relief.[8]

It appears from the evidence that defendant for some time has been earning a salary of Mexican $175.00 per month together with his board and it would seem that the alimony of Mex. $25.00 per week *pendente lite* claimed by plaintiff is reasonable and proper. The petition was filed on July 13 and the cause has therefore been "pending" fifteen weeks which would entitle plaintiff to $375.00 alimony. The claim of Tls. 150. for counsel fees is likewise considered reasonable.

A statute[9] available in this jurisdiction provides:

> "In all uncontested divorce cases, and in any other divorce case where the court may deem it necessary or proper, a disinterested attorney shall be assigned by the court to enter his appearance for the defendant and actively defend the cause, and such attorney shall receive such compensation for his services as the court may determine to be proper, such compensation to be paid by the parties as the court may direct."

6. Northern Trust Co. v. Albert Lea College, 68 Minn. 112, 71 N. W. 9.
7. *California.* Stacke v. Bell, 125 Cal. 309, 57 Pac. 1012.
Colorado. Russell v. Shurtleff, 28 Col. 414, 65 Pac. 27.
Minnesota: Prince v. Farrell, 32 Minn. 293, 20 N. W. 234; Minn. Linseed Oil Co. v. Maginnis, 32 Minn. 193, 20 N.W. 85.
New York. Mathot v. Friebel, 102 N.Y. App. Div. 426. 92 N.Y.S. 512; Hasbrouck v. Traction Co., 98 N.Y. App. Div. 563, 90 N.Y.S. 977.
The only contrary decision we have found is Darrow v. Darrow, 43 Ia. 411, where, however, there was an amendment before decree and the latter was attacked collaterally—i.e. in defense of proceedings to set aside a satisfaction of the decree.
8. Hoh v. Hoh, 84 Wis. 378, 54 N.W. 731.
9. Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, sess. II, 31 U.S. stats. at Large, ch; 854, sec. 982.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re JAMES WALTER LAMBUTH'S Estate.

Cause No. 491

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned was duly appointed Administrator of the above entitled estate; that all persons having claims against the same are required to present them for payment with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 7, 1921, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payments to the undersigned.

JOHN B. FEARN, M.D.,
Administrator,
Shanghai General Hospital
Shanghai, China.

November 1, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Selma Caroline Burton, Plaintiff,
—vs—
Clyde Arthur Burton, Defendant.

Cause No. 1199
SUMMONS
Filed October 29, 1920.
GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CLYDE ARTHUR BURTON, Shanghai, China,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defendant and for such other relief as may be proper.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, China, October 29, 1920.

GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

November 12, Cause No 1045, Ring Mow Zu vs. Wilkins Bros & Co, Inc.,; plaintiff's brief.

,, 13, ,, ,, 1212, In *re* Estate of Will H. Brun; petition.

,, 13, ,, ,, 1214, U. S. vs. Homer M. Darke; information.

,, 13, ,, ,, 1197, In *re* Estate of Geo. W. Saylos; death repart.

,, 15, ,, ,, 1091, Ransom et al. vs. Martin; notice of appeal.

,, 15, ,, ,, 675, Siao King Kee vs. American Trading Co; receipt for proceeds of judgment.

,, 15, ,, ,, 1215, In re Estate of David Dudley Bassett, deceased; petition.

,, 15, ,, ,, 1171, Koo Chong Gee vs. A. G. Sharpley; motion for execution.

,, 16, ,, ,, 1214, U. S. vs. Homer M. Darke; motion to dismiss.

,, 16, ,, ,, 1211, U. S. vs. Welch; motion for new trial.

,, 16, ,, ,, 845, In re Estate of Donald A. Preston; final account.

,, 17, ,, ,, 1211, U. S. vs. Welch; motion.

,, 15, ,, ,, 1216, U. S. v Pasavoris; affidavit; writ issued.

,, 18, ,, ,, 1217, Boulon v Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; petition.

,, 18, ,, ,, 1218, Chu King Sien v Thomas W. Simmons & Co., Inc.; complaint.

The evident purpose of this provision is to protect society by preventing collusive divorces. For it has been well said that there are three parties to every divorce case—i. e. plaintiff, defendant and the state. The *amicus curiae* represents the third party as well as the second.

In exercise of the authority thus conferred the Court appointed a member of the Bar of this Court who appeared as *amicus curiae* and in behalf of defendant at the trial and to whom a trial fee of Taels 25.00 is hereby allowed.

It is therefore considered and decreed that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the plaintiff and defendant be, and the same are hereby, dissolved.

It is further decreed that defendant pay to the plaintiff the sum of Mex. $375, as alimony *pendente lite*, and Taels 150.00 to plaintiff's attorneys, Taels 25.00 to the attorney appointed by the Court as aforesaid and the costs of this proceeding.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of | **Cause No. 1197**

GEORGE W. SAYLES, Deceased. | **NOTICE,**

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named estate and that all persons having claims against it are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before May 13, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned forthwith.

WILLIAM FRANK LOWELL,
Administrator.
C/o Andersen Meyer, & Co.
Shanghai, China.

Nov. 11, 1920

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from August 11 to August 20, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	Miles	Miles		%
Peking-Hankow	178546	266949	164	445659	.....	60996	14454360	.....	577713	-4.01	2485178	88418	.....	3.56
Peking-Mukden	240803	300082	937	541822	103363	.....	13375892	1662669	.....	12.43	4164207	2445	.....	0.11
Tientsin-Pukow	178019	185702	5681	569401	33500	.....	9230635	355025	.....	3.84	1786260	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	33786	35461	2163	71410	.....	24734	3424504	698291	.....	20.40	565364	31790	.....	5.62
Shanghai-Nanking	104531	54902	5113	164546	5297	.....	3852219	347268	.....	9.01	963955	.....	15491	-1.61
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	58117	20190	992	79299	8891	.....	1906808	21041	.....	13.86	514895	107093	.....	20.80
Cheng-Tai	16382	24423	78	40883	.....	6912	2659132	830391	.....	31.22	461479	63310	.....	13.72
Canton-Kowloon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirin-Changchun	16925	8260	1411	46596	5764	.....	1431144	303242	.....	21.20	233004	.....	1401	-0.60
Taokow-Chinghua	5094	31296	399	36789	9060	.....	660440	42897	.....	6.50	161430	2696	.....	1.67
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	438	245	15	698	.....	229	10515	.....	9775	-93.28	2185	.....	2157	-99.93
Kaifeng-Honan	21007	14161	574	35742	.....	9317	954012	55184	.....	4.88	184035	.....	191	-0.10
Wuchang-Changsha	7237	4291	8	11536	.....	1681	788933	52448	.....	6.65	199503	90830	.....	45.51
Sau-Tao	6010	6803	12	12825	.....	2571	502876	76007	.....	15.11	78283	7164	.....	9.13
TOTAL	866893	972765	17547	1857206	56435	.....	53251470	4096956	.....	3.68	9799751	274506	.....	.....

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications